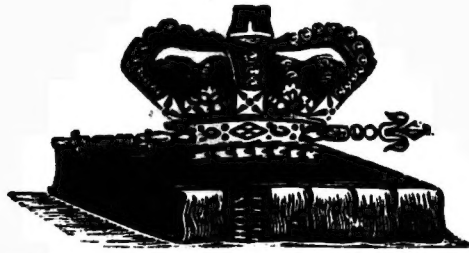


JOHN



BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

VOL. LXII.
No. 3,215.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

PRICE 5d.
By Post 5½d.MR. MURRAY'S
ENGLISH HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES. Map. 10s.
HANDBOOK—LONDON. Maps and Plans. 3s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—ENVIRONS OF LONDON. 2 vols. 21s.
HANDBOOK—EASTERN COUNTIES—ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK. Map and Plans. 12s.
HANDBOOK—KENT. Map and Plans. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—SUSSEX. Map and Plans. 6s.
HANDBOOK—SURREY, HANTS, AND ISLE OF WIGHT. Maps. 10s.
HANDBOOK—BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON. Map and Plans. 9s.
HANDBOOK—WILTS, DORSET, AND SOMERSET. Map. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—DEVON. Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—CORNWALL. Maps. 6s.
HANDBOOK—SOUTH WALES. Map. 7s.
HANDBOOK—NORTH WALES. Map.
HANDBOOK—DERBY, STAFFORD, LEICESTER, AND NOTTS. Map. 9s.
HANDBOOK—SHROPSHIRE & CHESHIRE. Maps and Plans. 6s.
HANDBOOK—LANCASHIRE. Maps. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND. Map. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—YORKSHIRE. Map and Plans.
HANDBOOK—DURHAM AND NORTHUMBRIA. Map. 9s.
HANDBOOK—SCOTLAND. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—IRELAND. Maps and Plans. 10s.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.
HANDBOOK—SOUTHERN CATHEDRALS. With 130 Illustrations. 3 vols. 36s.
HANDBOOK—WESTERN CATHEDRALS. With 60 Illustrations. 2 vols. 18s.
HANDBOOK—EASTERN CATHEDRALS. With 90 Illustrations. 12s.
HANDBOOK—NORTHERN CATHEDRALS. With 60 Illustrations. 12s.
HANDBOOK—WELSH CATHEDRALS. With Illustrations. 15s.
HANDBOOK—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. With Illustrations. 12s. 6d.

MR. MURRAY'S
FOREIGN HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK—TRAVEL TALK. 3s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Map. 6s.
HANDBOOK—NORTH GERMANY, THE RHINE, THE BLACK FOREST, &c. Map and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—SWITZERLAND, THE ALPS, AND ITALIAN LAKES. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—SOUTH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND TYROL. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—FRANCE, PART I; NORMANDY, BRITAIN, AND THE PYRENEES. Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—FRANCE, PART II; CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND EASTERN FRANCE. Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS. Maps and Plans. 3s. 6d.
HANDBOOK—MEDITERRANEAN. 50 Maps and Plans. 20s.
HANDBOOK—ALGERIA AND TUNIS. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—NORTH ITALY AND VENICE. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—CENTRAL ITALY AND FLORENCE. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—ROME AND ITS ENVIRONS. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—SOUTH ITALY & NAPLES. Maps and Plans. 10s.
HANDBOOK—SPAIN, ANDALUSIA, &c. Maps and Plans. 20s.
HANDBOOK—PORTUGAL AND LISBON. Map and Plans. 12s.
HANDBOOK—RUSSIA AND FINLAND. Maps and Plans. 18s.
HANDBOOK—DENMARK. Maps and Plans. 6s.
HANDBOOK—NORWAY. Maps and Plans. 6s.
HANDBOOK—SWEDEN. Maps and Plans. 6s.
HANDBOOK—SYRIA AND PALESTINE. Maps and Plans. 20s.
HANDBOOK—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Maps and Plans. 15s.
HANDBOOK—MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Maps and Plans. 15s.
HANDBOOK—BENGAL, BRITISH BURMA, N.W. PROVINCES, &c. Maps and Plans. 20s.
HANDBOOK—EGYPT AND THE NILE. Maps and Plans. 15s.
HANDBOOK—TURKEY AND CONSTANTINOPLE. Maps and Plans. 15s.
HANDBOOK—GREECE AND IONIAN ISLANDS. Maps and Plans.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

POPULAR NEW NOVELS
AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

MARIE DUMONT: the Story of a Farmer's Daughter. By Lady POLLOCK. In 1 vol., crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

A PRODIGAL'S PROGRESS.

By FRANK BARRETT.
Author of "Lieutenant Barnabas," &c.
3 vols., crown 8vo.

"In 'A Prodigal's Progress' Mr. Frank Barrett has a capital story to tell, and tells it capably; has some pleasant people to sketch, and sketches them pleasantly; has a great deal of natural and clever talk to report, and reports it cleverly and naturally. Altogether his book is exceptionally brisk and readable."—Academy.

"I do novel-readers a service by inviting them to read Mr. Frank Barrett's 'Prodigal's Progress,' in which wit, humour, plot, style, and interest are to be found in a degree of excellence unfortunately rarely attained by the run-up stories of some of our over-fertile fictionists."—County Gentleman.

CORBIE'S POOL. By Susan Morley, Author of "Aileen Ferrers," &c. In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"This is a very well-written and deeply interesting novel. Not only is the story exceptionally good and well told, but many of the characters are drawn with a skill which is rare in modern novelists. Mrs. Leigh, who becomes Mrs. Carr, is so bold, and yet so carefully finished a portrait of a well-intentioned, unscrupulous, unconsciously tyrannical, unhygienically self-deceiving, and odiously right-thinking woman, that it might almost have been drawn by Jane Austen. We wish we could forget 'Corbie's Pool,' that we might have the pleasure of reading it over again."—Standard.

IN A CATHEDRAL CITY. By Bertha Thomas, Author of "The Violin Player," &c. In 2 vols., crown 8vo.

"There is some very charming work in Miss Thomas's two volumes, which may be taken and read without misgiving."—Athenaeum.

A BALL-ROOM REPENTANCE. By Mrs. Annie Edwardes, Author of "Arlene Lovell," &c. In 2 vols., crown 8vo.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Each work in 1 vol., crown 8vo, with an Illustration, price 6s.

LEAH: a Woman of Fashion.
OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?SUSAN FIELDING.
STEVEN LAWRENCE: Yeoman.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

WARDEN—Rev. S. B. JAMES, D.D., Trin. Coll., Dub.

HEADMASTER—J. JULIAN JAMES, Esq., M.A., Sid. Suss. Coll., Camb.

CHAPELLAIN—Rev. EDWARD SMITH, M.A., Qu. Coll., Oxon.

SECONDMASTER—G. H. DAVEY, Esq., M.A., Gonv. and Caius Coll., Camb.

With efficient Undermasters and Masters for Modern Languages, Drawing, Drill, &c., &c.

The very moderate charges at this School of 100 boys (gentlemen's sons) are Thirty Guineas per annum, more or less according to age, with very small definite extras and an Entrance Fee of Five Guineas. The education, diet, sports, air, &c., are, on parental testimony, good and satisfactory; and the religious training is based on the Scriptural and Prayer-Book principles of the Church, irrespectively and independently of party.

For reference, &c., address—

Rev. S. B. JAMES, Northmarston Vicarage, Winslow, Bucks.

POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

Fortune's Marriage. By Georgiana M. CRAIK, Author of "Dorcas," &c. 3 vols.

Redeemed. By Shirley Smith, Author of "His Last Stake," &c. 3 vols.

"This interesting story contains much that is original both in the construction of the plot and in the characters introduced. It is considerably above the average."—John Bull.

A Faithful Lover. By Mrs. Macquoid, Author of "Patty," &c. 3 vols.

Donovan. By Edna Lyall, Author of "Won by Waiting," 3 vols.

His Little Mother: and other Tales. By the Author of "John Halifax." SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION. 1 vol., 6s.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JULY, 1882. No. DCCCL. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:

THE GREAT AFRICAN MYSTERY.

CARLYLE'S LIFE AND REMINISCENCES.

THE LADIES LINDORES.—PART IV.

A HANSOM AMATEUR.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.—No. VI.—IN THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH: LUCY HUNTER—ALICE THORNTON.

OUR FOOD SUPPLIES IN WAR-TIME.

THE LIGHTS OF "IMAGA"—II. LOCKHART.

"POLEMICAL LANGUAGE" AND ITS RESULTS.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE COUNTIES' CONSERVATIVE
PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Incorporated under "Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 42."

LONDON CHIEF OFFICES:

21, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, CITY, E.C.

SURREY CHIEF OFFICE:

FERN LODGE, COLLIERIES WATER LANE, THORNTON

HEATH, CROYDON.

BRANCH OFFICE:

39 and 40, HIGH STREET, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

PATRONS:

The Right Hon. the Lord Donnington; the Right Hon. George

A. F. C. Boutinck, M.P.; the Right Hon. Geo. Scudamore

Booth, M.P., F.R.S.; the Hon. Baron Robert Dimsdale, J.P.;

Sir John Hardy, Bart.; Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart.

C.B., V.C., M.P.; Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, K.C.M.G.;

M.P.; S. C. Allsopp, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. Allsopp and Sons);

Theodore Aston, Esq., Q.C.; Arthur J. Balfour, Esq., M.P.;

Gairford Bruce, Esq., Recorder of Bradford; William

Grantham, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; T. F. Halsey, Esq., M.P.; Mor-

gan Howard, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Guildford; W. H.

Long, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Moseley, Esq.; Abel Smith, Esq.,

M.P.; C. Locock Webb, Esq., Q.C.; R. E. Webster, Esq., Q.C.

VICE-PATRONS:

The Rev. R. M. Browne; Wildman Catley, Esq.; Edward

Cox, Esq.; William Gridley, Esq.; R. Jenkins, Esq.; Fredk.

Newton, Esq.; Captain W. J. B. Standridge; John Tolhurst

Esq.; John Vallentin, Esq. (Messrs. Dunn and Vallentin.)

ARBITRATORS:

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London; J. Blott, Esq.;

Isaac N. Edwards, Esq.; Richard J. Jenkins, Esq.; Wollas-

ton F. Pym, Esq.; G. B. Richardson, Esq.

THE COUNTIES' CONSERVATIVE

PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This is the most suitable Building Society for Investments,

as it contains all the advantages of Permanent, Terminable,

and Star-Budget Societies. Shares paid from 4s. each

monthly, which payments earn interest quarterly and Profits

yearly. Free Loans. Gifts of 25s. each. Interest from 4s

per cent., paid half-yearly on deposits. No law charges or

redemption fees on loans.—Prospectuses, share applications,

&c., post free. Application for Agencies to be sent to

London office.

THE QUIVER for JULY,

Price 6d., contains—

Christ's Teachings about the Future Life. By the Rev. HENRY ALLON, D.D.

On the Goodwins! A Cry for Help.

The Footprints of Ministry. By the Rev. P. B. POWER, M.A.

Mrs. Chisholm's Work among Destitute Emigrants.

Lessons of the Light.

At a "Blind" Tea Party.

Sorrow and Comfort.

Joshua Waylen's Repentance. Short Story.

"O Thou, whose Mercy guides my Way."

New Music.

Our Beside Boys.

Out of the Ivory Palaces.

The Welsh Pastor of Fifty Years Ago.

Bright Light in the Clouds. A Story.

Half-Hours with the Children. By the Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, M.A.

Scripture Lessons for School and Home.

The Children's Sundays.

One of His Little Ones. Short Serial Story.

Short Arrows.

"The Quiver" Bible Class. New Series.

SERIAL STORIES.

INTO A LARGER ROOM.

WHITHER DRIFTING?

NOTICE.—A favourable opportunity to commence taking in a Magazine for Young People

is presented by the issue of the JULY PART of

LITTLE FOLKS, price 6d., which begins a New

Volume. It is full of interest for both Girls and

Boys. There is a beautiful COLOURED FRONTIS-

PIECE, entitled "How do they suit me?" Two

Serial Stories are commenced, and the variety of Tales,

Short Stories, Pretty Verses, Pages for Little Folk,

New Music, Prize Competitions of various kinds, with

the innumerable Illustrations contained in the Number,

will delight the hearts of Children of all ages.

Of especial interest are the pages which contain the

names of the new Officers and Members of the

"LITTLE FOLKS" HUMANE SOCIETY,

between FOUR and FIVE THOUSAND in number,

occupying an Extra Sheet of Eight Additional

Pages, GIVEN WITH THIS MONTH'S PART.

Full details will be found respecting this Humane

Society, which has been founded for the purpose of

inculcating in the minds of Children Kindness towards

Animals, together with the particulars as to the Prizes

offered to Boys and Girls for Essays, Anecdotes,

Stories, and Poems bearing on the subject.

CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and CO.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

NOTICE.—The Third Volume is published this day.

Now ready, Vols. I., II., and III., imp. 8vo, cloth, 25s. each;

or half morocco, 31s. 6d. each.

(Vol. IV., completing the Work, will be published on Novem-

ber 1st.)

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON,
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND
TECHNOLOGICAL.

BY JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

New Edition, Carefully Revised and Greatly Augmented.

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

Illustrated by above 3,000 Engravings, printed in the Text.

From the TIMES.

"For our own part, so far as vocabulary and treatment are concerned, we should not wish for anything better than the new 'Imperial.' Few, except specialists, are likely to come across any technical terms not to be found here; and the definitions are accurate and intelligible, developing into detailed explanations where necessary. The etymology is clear and concise, and the illustrations are copious, appropriate, and well executed."

From the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"It would be difficult to praise this admirable dictionary too highly, and more than unjust not to give special praise to the editor, Mr. Charles Annandale. This dictionary has been in use for more than a quarter of a century; but he has augmented the vocabulary, and has made such large and important changes in his revision, that in its present form it may justly claim to be considered a new work. It does not directly challenge comparison with any other dictionary in the language; for it attempts to combine, what none of the others do, a literary dictionary with an encyclopædic dictionary. . . . We have examined more than a hundred of the articles, and they are of uniform excellence."

From the SATURDAY REVIEW.

"The dictionary aims at being, within its limits, an encyclopædia; not only is every word set down, derived, and explained, but an account is appended supplying information upon subjects which a bare definition would not make clear. The encyclopædic character of the 'Imperial Dictionary,' indeed, constitutes its principal and its distinctive value. For ordinary purposes it will be found to give information on almost every point, which seems to us, so far as it has been possible to examine the work, trustworthy."

London: BLACKIE and SON, 49, and 50, Old Bailey.

WANTED.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Clerical, Educational, and Domestic Wants and Vacancies, will be received for insertion in this Column at the uniform charge of 2s. for 40 words, and 6d. for every additional ten words. Prepayment must in all cases be made, in stamps under 5s., above that by P.O.O. payable at FLEET STREET to THOMAS DIXON.

CURATE WANTED, for the parish of Adlington. Unmarried. Moderate views. Active, experienced in parish work. Must be a Graduate of one of the Universities. Stipend £180. Address Rev. Thomas Carpenter, Adlington, Chorley, Lancashire.

CURATE WANTED. Evangelical Title might be given for Christmas. Deacon, £140.; Priest, £150. Temporary help accepted. Address Rev. William Handcock, St. Matthew's Vicarage, West Kensington-park, W.

CURATE WANTED. Priest or Deacon. Title would be given. Apply Rector, Stratton, Gloucester.

THE VICAR, All Saints, Highgate, wants CURATE, at Christmas (Catholic, musical, strong), chiefly to take charge of second church. Plenty of work.

WANTED, a SECOND CURATE, young, scholarly, gentlemanly, to reside in vicarage-house with aged Vicar. Moderate views. Rooms and board free; small stipend. Beautiful country. Good society. Two duties each Sunday. Weekly duty light. Address Vicar, Much Marcle, Herefordshire.

WANTED, in October, PRIEST, to assist resident Vicar. Moderate High Church. Oxford or Cambridge. Weekly celebration. Surplus choir. Population 1,100. Address Vicar, Carleton, Skipton.

REV. C. E. NEPEAN begs to THANK those gentlemen who answered his Advertisement, and to inform them that he has made arrangements for his duty.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—The Rector of a very small parish, in a pretty and healthy part of Lincolnshire, will be glad to receive into his house during July and August a CLERGYMAN willing to assist in the Sunday services. Address Rector care of Steel and Garland, 45, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

WANTED, for August, a PRIEST. S. Devon, between Newton Abbot and Teignmouth. Capital house and grounds. Duty not burdensome. Apply Vicar, King's Teignton, Newton Abbot.

LOCUM TENENS REQUIRED, for six weeks, from July 24th, for a small parish in East Kent, lying between Rochester and Canterbury. Weekly celebration; surplus choir. Sound Churchman required. No children. Apply to Rev. F. T. Scott, Hartlip Vicarage, Sittingbourne.

LOCUM TENENS (single) WANTED, for August. Rooms in vicarage, attendance, vegetables. Address Rev. W. B. Gray, Kersey Vicarage, Ipswich.

LOCUM TENENS WANTED, August. House, garden, &c. Servant on board wages. Railway station. Pretty country. Address Vicar, Milton, Stoke-on-Trent.

LOCUM TENENS WANTED, near Keswick, for September 10, 17, 24. Furnished lodgings offered. Thorough Churchman; not extreme.—Rev. H. Lonsdale, Thornthwaite, Keswick.

WANTED, LOCUM TENENS for July. Country parish. Eastward position. House, garden, one servant. Address Rev. A. V. Cox, Hook Norton, Chipping Norton.

CURACY and TITLE WANTED. Graduate (Keeble). Bracing air, not far from London preferred. Address Warton, Hinwick Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

CURACY.—A London Graduate seeks CURACY, with Title. Educated congregation. Single; musical; twenty-seven. Moderate views.—B.A., 35, City-road, London, E.C.

CURACY WANTED, in August or September. Full Orders; moderate; single; twenty-eight. Diocese of Winchester preferred. Address Cantab, care of Mr. Hankin, St. Ives, Hunts.

WANTED, by a married Priest, no family, a SOLE CHARGE, or Curacy. A moderate High Churchman. A house necessary. Address Rev. J. B. T., Castleton, Groomont.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN wants DUTY in the country, from about July 24 to Aug. 22. Good voice. Fair preacher. Musical.—S. B., 19, Beasborough-street, London, S.W.

A RECTOR, without family, would be glad to take DUTY, in or near Eastbourne, during the month of August, on the usual terms. Address Rev. C. S., Bamford Rectory, Sheffield.

LOCUM TENENCY WANTED, for about six weeks from July 30th. Bracing air, seaside preferred. House, garden.—Head Master, School-house, Wisbech.

LOCUM TENENCY (inland) WANTED, for August, by Priest. Moderate. House, servants, and garden. Address Rev. B. A., 42, Clifton-road, Brighton.

AS useful COMPANION, Housekeeper, or Wardrobe-keeper in ladies' school. Age twenty-six. Communicant. Apply Help, Rock House, Marlborough-street, Bristol.

AS HOUSEMAID. Good needlewoman. Age 20. Recommended by Mrs. Mozley, Wigginton Rectory, Banbury. Also UNDER-HOUSEMAID, aged seventeen.

WANTED, a Churchwoman, twenty-eight to thirty years of age, as COOK in a gentleman's family. Wages £20. No kitchen-maid. Address Mrs. Slater, the Hall, Bakewell.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, where kitchen and scullery-maid is kept. Wages £50. Age forty.—E. G., 170, Heath-road, Clapham, S.W.

MAN and WIFE WANTED, for about two months, to do all service in a very small house.—Owner, Groomers, Westmoreland.

CAN any Lady recommend a highly respectable Servant, about thirty, as MAID to an invalid lady? She must be a Churchwoman and communicant, a thoroughly good needlewoman, and willing to make herself useful.—Miss Curry, Cheltenham Kings, Cheltenham.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

BED ROOM SUITES.

500 Bedroom Suites.
From 75s. to 300 Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 54 Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £10 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £11 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 15s.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash or Walnut, with large plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, large Chest of Drawers, £18 15s.

The Largest Furnishing Establishment in the World.

MAPLE & CO., Tottenham-court-road, London.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organized that they are fully prepared to supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

FISHING BOOTS,

FISHING STOCKINGS,

FISHING BROGUES,

VENTILATING WATERPROOF COATS,

AND EVERY WATERPROOF REQUISITE FOR THE ANGLER.

J. C. CORDING AND Co., 19, PICCADILLY.

(Corner of Air-street.) ONLY ADDRESS.

THE NETTED SILK SINGLET.

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

A certain preventive against sudden chills from damp garments. Being composed of the finest and softest silk (knotted) it causes a regular and healthy action on the skin, keeping the pores open.

It allows a layer of air between the body and the outer garment, which produces an even temperature and rapidly dries any dampness from perspiration.

Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 10s. 6d., or two for 20s. P.O.O. payable at High Holborn.

J. W. TACON, OUTFITTER, 277, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

CARSONS' PAINT,

PATRONISED BY
HER MAJESTY,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
15,000 of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy.

Is extensively used for all kinds of
OUTDOOR WORK,
Standing extremes of
HEAT AND COLD.

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.

1 OWT., and Oil Mixture, Free to all Stations.

PRICES, PATTERNS, AND TESTIMONIALS
POST FREE.

CARSONS,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.
AND
21, BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
NO AGENTS.

CAN any Lady recommend a thoroughly steady, obliging, useful MAID, to wait on one lady? Dressmaker, machinist, and good plain needlewoman. Must assist a little in light household duties. Churchwoman and communicant. Good health. Quiet situation. Three maids kept. Age twenty-five to thirty-five. State wages and length of service. Address Mrs. Bingham Jones, 91, Maison Dieu-road, Dover.

MAPLE & CO.,

Tottenham Court Road,
LONDON, W.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT.

Furnishing Establishment

IN THE WORLD.

ARTISTIC CARPETS.

TURKEY (5,000 to select from) CARPETS.

TURKEY (of all sizes) CARPETS.

TURKEY (Superior Qualities) CARPETS.

THE Largest Assortment of INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS always in stock. Superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior Turkey carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold at best quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

PERSIAN (500 in Stock) CARPETS.

PERSIAN (Superior qualities) CARPETS.

PERSIAN (Choice Colourings) CARPETS.

A PERSIAN CARPET for 30s., measuring about 10 feet long by 5 feet wide. 5,000 to select from. The Goods are regularly imported by MAPLE and CO., and are very durable, being the best of this make.—145 to 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE & CO., are now offering **FIFTY MILES of CARPETS at 3s. 6d. per yard.**

THESE BRUSSELS CARPETS, by some of the first manufacturers, are of superior quality, the designs and colourings new and artistic. They are 1s. per yard under the usual price asked at the West End for the same quality.

EARLY-ENGLISH FURNITURE.

CRETONNES.

CRETONNES.

CRETONNES.

CRETONNES.

5,000 Pieces in Stock. Patterns sent free.

ART CRETONNES.—

The largest stock of this new and fashionable material in London: some new and exclusive designs just received, not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these goods before ordering. Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.

BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS.

10,000 Brass and Iron in Stock from 8s. 6d. to 50 Guineas.

MAPLE & Co., THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT

FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE WORLD.

A house of any magnitude furnished from stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect this stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures.

Established 41 Years.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING.

MESSRS. JAY, being in direct communication with the manufacturers of the goods they supply, thereby save their customers all intermediate profits, and are enabled to sell goods by the piece at wholesale prices.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

MESSRS. JAY keep ready for immediate use, complete suits of Mourning, adapted for every degree of relationship. These goods are forwarded, on approval, to any part of the kingdom, immediately on receipt of order, with or without a dressmaker, free of charge.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

TRAVELLING ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. JAY have a staff of Assistants specially engaged to wait upon ladies at their homes, either in town or country, and to submit goods for inspection, all of which are marked in plain figures, and sold at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE
REGENT-STREET, W.

Fountains of many Designs.

SANDERS & CO.,

365, EUSTON ROAD,

HAVING bought most of the MODELS of the late firm of AUSTIN & SEELEY, are prepared to execute work in every kind of

GARDEN ORNAMENT.

Also a Large Stock of

MONUMENTAL WORK
In Granite, Marble, and Stone kept on hand

SPECULATION & INVESTMENT

IN STOCKS & SHARES,
WITH A MINIMUM RISK.

EXPLANATORY BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Operators in Stock Exchange Securities should test this system, by which LARGE PROFITS are realised, and the possibility of losses is reduced to a Minimum.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE: "The method recommended by Messrs. Gutteridge and Co. is easy to comprehend, and safe."

JOHN BULL: "An easy and apparently safe system, worthy of public confidence."

COURT JOURNAL: "An excellent way of speculating ably set forth."

CIVILIAN: "Their system commends itself as being a very safe one."

NEWS OF THE WORLD: "Their book is well worth reading. One cannot do better than retain their services."

W. GUTTERIDGE and CO.,
Sworn Brokers,

7, DRAPEES' GARDENS, THROUGHMORTON STREET E.C.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITH THE EXCESS OF FAT EXTRACTED.

THE FACULTY pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, and invaluable for invalids and children."

Made instantaneously with Boiling Water.

Adopted as a Medical comfort in the Royal Navy.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER, than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when other chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c. By Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LOANS, large or small, for long or short periods, repayable by instalments or otherwise. Assurance optional. No charge whatever till money is advanced, except when long distances have to be travelled.—NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 21 (late 484), New Oxford-street, W.C. T. J. BOURNE, Secretary.

SOUTH HAYLING.—A FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET (9 rooms, 6 Beds) 6 weeks from end of July, would suit 2 small families, 10 minutes from sea. £4 10s. per week, including good Piano. Further particulars address Veritas 125, Fleet St., London. E.C.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION will be held at the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882, at 2 30 p.m., his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the Chair.

The attendance of all Churchmen is invited.
ALFRED T. LEE, LL.D., Secretary.
St. Stephen's Palace Chambers,
9, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

BIRKBECK BANK.

—Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Banks, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.
A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

31st March, 1880.
The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Four Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE for

TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND for

FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1882 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 24, King-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

STAMMERERS and STUTTERERS

Should purchase
A Little Book
Written by a GENTLEMAN who
CURED HIMSELF,
AFTER SUFFERING FOR THIRTY YEARS.
From the Author,
B. BEASLEY, Green Bank House, Hall Green,
Near Birmingham.
Price Thirteen Stamps.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Chamber on Saturday disposed of the Judicial Oaths Bill. It had to choose, says the *Times* Paris correspondent, between three courses. Bishop Freppel and the Reactionaries advocated the maintenance of the oath, with the infliction of fines on recalcitrants. The Government recommended a dispensation for persons entertaining or affecting scruples; and the Committee recommended a uniform secular oath, or declaration. M. Jules Roche, in a trenchant speech in favour of this last course, inveighed against Catholicism, as having for centuries arrested human progress, established and maintained itself by violence, and deluged France with blood, by the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There were murmurs on the Right at some of the passages in his denunciation, but silence on his describing the persecution of the Huguenots as a great crime, from whose consequences France still suffered. M. Roche also cited Victor Hugo's line on Archbishop Sibour's complicity in Louis Napoleon's perfidy, "Prêtre, ce n'est pas de vin que ton ciboire est rouge!" and drew a contrast between the morality of Catholic casuistry and that of sceptics like Montaigne and Voltaire. Bishop Freppel, in reply, repelled the charge that Catholicism sanctioned mental reservations, and accused Pascal, that "Pamphleteer of Gamins," of garbled quotations on this point. He urged, moreover, that even if individual casuists had gone astray Innocent XI. had condemned mental reservations. He twitted Freemasonry with wishing to expunge the name of God from the code, as it had done from its own constitution, and cited Robespierre's vindication of Theism as an answer to this attempt to bring back the time of Hébert and Chaumette. On Clause 1 a proposal designed to meet the objection to an oath by defining it as an attestation upon honour and conscience, implying no profession of religious or philosophic belief, was negatived by 220 votes to 205. The formula, "On my honour, faith, and conscience, I swear," was then adopted by 338 votes to 103. The existing phrase "Before God and man" was expunged by 313 to 98 votes. A clause forbidding the erection of religious emblems, crucifixes, and pictures of the crucifixion in courts of justice was carried against the Government by 210 votes to 197, and the Bill then passed by 263 to 137.

The report of military preparations by England has caused some excitement in Paris. A question was put upon the subject on Monday by M. Lockroy, in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. de Freycinet declined to reply, at the same time requesting that no inferences might be drawn from his silence. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* understands that Her Majesty's Government has intimated to the Powers that it may become necessary to take effectual steps to keep the Suez Canal open for traffic. France is preparing an expeditionary force in the South, which it is believed will not be embarked unless British troops land at Port Said. M. Lemoine, in the *Débats*, charges Her Majesty's Government with having played a double game. The *Liberté* remarks that the diplomacy of England has produced an unpleasant impression in France, and it advises the French Government to leave England to defend her own personal interests at the Conference in the way that seems best to her. The subject of Anglo-French co-operation was discussed on Tuesday at a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée.

AUSTRIA.—A terrible scene was witnessed in the Leopoldstadt Quarter of Vienna on Thursday morning. Three young women, with their clothes all in flames, suddenly appeared at a window on the second floor of a house, and screamed for help. Before it could be rendered, however, they all threw themselves out of the window into the street, suffering terrible injuries from the fall. No sooner had they reached the ground than the people in the street heard fearful shrieks proceeding from within the building, out of whose second-floor windows the fire was now bursting. A number of men at once ascended to the second story, where two more girls and one workman were discovered enveloped in flames. The place was a match manufactory, and the phosphorus with which the girls were working had accidentally been kindled, the flames naturally spreading with the utmost rapidity. The fire was, fortunately, soon extinguished. One of the young women is dead, and four others, as well as a man and the manager of the factory, are so terribly burnt or mutilated that their lives are despaired of. Two of the girls are sisters, aged respectively nineteen and seventeen.

AMERICA.—The Senate Naval Committee has introduced a Bill voting 10,000,000 dollars for building six steel cruisers of from 4,300 to 6,000 tons, one steel ram of 2,000 tons, four steam cruising-boats, and four torpedo boats. The Bill provides that the steel shall be American, and that half the vessels shall be built in private yards.

The House Committee on Labour has introduced a resolution, which will probably pass, ordering the Committee, during the recess of Congress, to investigate the labour strikes, including the relations between labour and capital, wages, hours of labour, and the condition of the labouring classes in the United States as compared with those abroad, and the causes producing the strikes. The railways at New York are bringing so many experienced hands from elsewhere, that they now move freight with little delay. The strike is expected to collapse soon, as the strikers are dependent. Police still guard the stations. Three hundred Russian refugees are working at the Erie Railway docks. Four hundred and fifty freight-handlers at Boston have struck for 25c. daily advance.

Heavy rains at Frenchburg, Kentucky, have destroyed six dwellings, and six persons have been drowned.

A boat capsized at Bismarck, Dakota, on Wednesday, and five Swedes were drowned.

EGYPT.—There is still great alarm at Alexandria, but only comparatively few Europeans remain in Egypt. Ragheb Pasha, the President of the Ministry, has declared that he will ensure the safety of the Suez Canal. The Sultan has sent to Arabi Pasha the Order of the Medjidie, and has thanked him for his behaviour during the existing crisis. The announced departure from Alexandria of the British

and French Consul-General has caused increased uneasiness. Mr. Calvert, the Vice-Consul, has resigned on account of ill-health.

Reuter's agent sends the following with reference to Tuesday's meeting of the Conference:—"It is stated that the British and French Ambassadors made certain proposals to the Conference having reference to the immediate adoption of measures to ensure the maintenance of order in Egypt and the security of the Suez Canal. It is also reported that Reshid Bey, the secretary to the Sultan, during his interview with Lord Dufferin on Tuesday, questioned his Excellency as to the alleged intention of the British Government to despatch troops to Egypt. Up to the present time the Ambassadors have not communicated to the Porte any information as to the proceedings of the Conference."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that:—"According to intelligence from Constantinople, at the third sitting of the Conference, on Tuesday, the preliminary *pourparlers* and exchange of ideas were continued. Lord Dufferin made a general proposal relating to the whole question. This included resolutions, defining more precisely the rights of the Sultan in Egypt, the powers of the Chamber of Notables and those of the general Controllers, and their relations to the Egyptian authorities. In another point the measures for the re-establishment and maintenance of order are said to be indicated. The proposals are to be discussed at the next sitting of the Conference."

The extreme anxiety of the Sultan to prevent any collective form of deliberation being adopted may, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says, be best illustrated by relating a little incident which took place on Friday night:—

"Having heard that the Conference had not been able to hold its first meeting as intended, in consequence of the Austrian Ambassador being without the necessary instructions, and having been led to believe that the delay indicated defection of the Cabinet of Vienna from the Conference project, his Majesty sent to Baron Calice during the night, by one of his aides-de-camp, the long-promised order of the Imperial aide-de-camp had hardly left the Austrian Embassy at Buyukdere when instructions from Vienna arrived, and the delayed meeting took place next day."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria writes:—"The French here are endeavouring to persuade Arabi Pasha to leave the country, thinking thereby to prevent the English troops from landing. French policy is wholly directed against any re-establishment of English influence in Egypt. The French officials are untiring in this respect, and have shown themselves altogether disloyal to England."

The Suez Canal officials are taking great precautions to guard against the Canal being tampered with, as there are rumours of torpedoes having been laid down; but no proof of this is forthcoming. Still, it is very difficult to protect the whole length, ninety-nine statute miles, in the event of a determination to block it. There are some suspicious-looking native craft at Ismailia, which are being watched day and night.

Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria says:—

"There is a very good reason for the scare among the Europeans growing more and more serious. They have been dreadfully frightened by the conduct of the French Consul, who has ordered all French subjects to leave the country. The Arabs are just as much terrified as the Europeans. They fear that the English are about to bombard the town. They meet in little groups or crowds at the corners of the street, where they excitedly discuss the perils of the situation. These groups are promptly dispersed by soldiery, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Consuls, who consider all crowds apt to be dangerous. This 'Reign of Terror' is becoming unendurable. Everybody says the delay and hesitation affected by European diplomatists are simply ruining Egypt. The country must lapse into barbarism if all the pioneers of civilisation are not only driven but permanently kept out of it."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent writes:—"To-day Alexandria is like a deserted city. The shops are nearly all closed, and the wharves are crowded with refugees. The situation is very strained, and it is not impossible that a demonstration may soon be made against the few English residents who remain here."

"On a report that Arabi Pasha intended to seize all the English on shore as hostages to-night, almost everybody except the Consul-General, the people of the Ottoman Bank, and a few English gentlemen, embarked on board the ships in the port."

The condition of the unemployed in Alexandria appears to be deplorable. Reuter's agent telegraphs:—

"The first thing the Ministers will have to do on their return will be to hold a council to consider what is to be done with the 30,000 starving native Arabs in Alexandria. There is a great outcry among them for bread, and it is proposed to send as many as possible into the country to the irrigation works; but it is certain that some thousands of pounds will be voted at once to meet the immediate distress."

Writing on Wednesday night, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states:—

"Several of the French papers deny that the French are making military preparations. The *Paris* states that the body of marines hurriedly despatched from Brest and Cherbourg to Toulon did not consist of two battalions, but of two companies, who are to be sent to Cochinchina. It need only be stated, in answer to this, that two trains, each consisting of thirty carriages, and laden with troops, which I am assured were marine infantry coming from Cherbourg and Brest respectively, were on Saturday or Sunday night shunted off from the Western to the Lyons line by the Ceinture Railway. Troops are being concentrated in southern garrisons within easy reach of Toulon and Marseilles, and drafts have been sent from Paris and other garrisons to bring up the battalions stationed in the said southern garrisons to the complement of 625 rank and file."

"It appears, moreover, that the naval preparations of France are being pushed on quite as actively as the

concentration of a land force. To-day's *Figaro* informs us that the greatest animation prevails in the dockyard at Toulon, and it feels itself able to state that 'in the Mediterranean we are prepared to meet any emergency.' The following is a list of the French ships in Toulon harbour ready to sail at a moment's notice:—1st. The *Colbert*, first-class ironclad, 8,617 tons, 15 guns, crew 800, 4,652 horse-power, flag-ship of Admiral Krantz; 2nd. The *Trident*, first-class ironclad, 8,814 tons, 15 guns, crew 800, 4,882 horse-power, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Martin; 3rd. The *Redoubtable*, first-class ironclad, 17 guns, 8,858 tons, crew 700, 6,071 horse-power; 4th. The *Friedland*, first-class ironclad, 14 guns, 8,916 tons, 4,428 horse-power, crew 700; 5th. The *Murengo*, 6,007 tons, 14 guns, 3,318 horse-power, crew 700 men; 6th. The *Océan*, first-class ironclad, 7,749 tons, 19 guns, 3,781 horse-power, crew 700 men; 7th. The *Duguay-Trouin*, second-class cruiser, 3,189 tons, 19 guns, 1,442 horse-power, crew 350 men; 8th. The *Desaix*, second-class cruiser, 1,664 tons, 16 guns, 1,442 horse-power, crew 200 men. The squadron has a trained force, termed here *Compagnie de Débarquement*, amounting to 2,000 men, armed with the Kropachek repeating rifle, and there are fifteen Hotchkiss cannon on board available for service on land. In addition there are at Toulon the following transports:—The *Mytho*, *Bien-Hoa*, *Touquin*, and *Annamite*, which can transport 3,000 men each, and the *Orne*, which can carry 2,000. In addition to the above, the French naval force in Egyptian waters consists of the three ironclads *La Galissonnière*, *Thetis*, and *Alma*, six gun or despatch boats, and two hospital ships."

SWITZERLAND.—The condition of Elm, owing to heavy rains, has become so critical that the Cantonal Government has ordered the immediate evacuation of the village. Experts who have been sent to the spot are of opinion that there may be an extensive earthslip any moment.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The last news from Zululand is to the effect that the Resident had induced the chiefs to keep quiet, but this was before the tidings of Cetewayo's visit to England could have reached them. The ex-King leaves Cape Town in the Arab on July 12. The debate in Council on the protest against his restoration has been adjourned on an urgent appeal from the Government as to its extreme inexpediency at the moment. Notice has been given of a resolution that irresponsible interference in Zulu affairs necessitates a British occupation as the only means of keeping peace in the country.

INDIA.—An incident is reported from Hyderabad illustrative of the lawlessness of the place, which is merely controlled and kept in check by the personal influence and reputation of Sir Salar Jung. Taking advantage of Sir Salar Jung's absence at Simla, a grand-uncle of the Nizam attacked, with a band of Rohillas, a secretary of one of the departments, against whom, whether rightly or wrongly, he had put forward some money claim. He succeeded in capturing him, and, after considerable ill-usage, imprisoned him in his own house. The captive was eventually released upon payment of a certain sum of money. The matter was laid before Sir Salar Jung upon his return, and, nothing daunted by the Royal relationship, he called upon the aggressor for an explanation of his conduct, and demanded the surrender of the Rohillas who had carried out his orders. He was met with defiance, and had to despatch an armed force to compel obedience. This was opposed by another armed force, and the result was a free fight, in which lives on both sides were lost, but which resulted in the ultimate capture of the Nizam's uncle. He has now been placed upon his trial, and a special judge deputed to hear the case.

THE MASSAORE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The following private letter has been received from an officer in the fleet:—

"Off Alexandria, June 17.
"My Dear,—We are dwelling in the midst of alarms, with our loins girded, &c., all ready to knock down forts and otherwise protect British interests. That was a deuce of a row last Sunday, and we were all precious lucky to get back to the ship alive. I fancy the row was arranged by Arabi, so that he could have the pleasure of putting it down; but, like every other row, it had some *raison d'être*, and this was easily found in a squabble between some Arabs and Greeks. The Arabs began to break windows, and the Greeks produced firearms and let fly among them. I was in the same street about a couple of hundred yards off, and saw the stones flying and the shooting; but though there were Arabs all about us, they never made an attempt to annoy us in any way. Presently up came some troops, all anyhow, without a single officer, and began to blaze away with great impartiality; but it struck us all that for choice they went for the Europeans. We, being between the bulk of the mob and the troops, and seeing people beginning to drop, thought, on the whole, we were not very happily placed, and having by the blessing of Providence found ourselves near a door, executed a strategic movement to the left, got inside the door and locked it. The house we got into turned out to be a sort of monastery school, and there we remained for over an hour. Meanwhile outside the fun was becoming decidedly fast and furious. The soldiers pegged away merrily and the Arabs looted. We could see them through the shutters carrying off all sorts of trash—toys, chairs, baths (and what could an Arab do with a bath?)—in fact, anything they could lay their hands on. Presently, the soldiers having evidently got our part of the town into something like order, we strolled out trying to look as if we were not in a funk, and in fact rather liked it. My friend and I were just getting into a trap to drive down to the landing-place, when an Egyptian policeman, who could speak English, came up and told us it was certain death to drive down where we were going, as the mob were at their worst there, and were hauling the people out of the cabs and cutting their throats. We at once came to the conclusion that we would give up our drive, and went to the nearest consulate, where we waited till the disturbance was over."

"All this was child's play compared to what happened to another lot. About half an hour before we got to the consulate four of our fellows—a great

friend of mine (S.), a little Swede we are educating on board here, one of our doctors, and an engineer—got into a cab and proceeded to drive down. All of a sudden they were surrounded by a mob of Arabs, who stopped the horses and went for them with their sticks. Being, of course, completely unarmed, they ran, S. and the Swede being on one side, and the doctor and engineer the other. Dear old S., having been rather a professor at football in the days of his youth, being very strong and quick on his pins, and the little Swede also being as hard as nails, they managed to get through the brutes, with no injury except a good hammering all over. Of the others, one was stabbed and beaten to death, and the other, who is still in bed, after being beaten most frightfully, managed to crawl up to a soldier, who, for a wonder, behaved like a trump, stood over him with a fixed bayonet, and finally shoved him into a house, where he stopped all night, and was fetched on board next day, poor chap, in a most pitiable condition."

"And now comes the most extraordinary thing of all. One of our chief petty officers was ashore on leave. Our poor engineer was picked up by another trap going the other way, and was taken to the police-station. As he was being helped out of the trap, another Arab came up, banged him over the head and knocked him down. The petty officer went for the beast with a common thorn walking stick he had in his hand, jammed it into his mouth with such force that it came out behind the ear, and killed him dead. There certainly is a Providence watching over sailors, because this fellow was hardly touched. When he came on board and said that he had killed his Arab, as before described, nobody believed him. However, it turned out to be absolutely true."

"The telegrams will have told you more than we know about the numbers killed, but there is no doubt that they finished off at least sixty Europeans, and Heaven only knows how many Arabs."

A Greek gentleman who has escaped from Alexandria writes to the *Times* under date Athens, June 22:—

"Although I have carefully read the daily issue of the *Times* up to that of Friday, June 16, I have seen no mention made of by far the most serious and cold-blooded feature of the riot in Alexandria of Sunday, June 11. I pass over the street fighting, and the fact that the 'mustafizin,' at first passive though sympathetic spectators of the riot, ultimately joined in and killed many Europeans, and come at once to the essential point of my letter. During the riot two soldiers were killed, and their bodies having been taken to the guard-house or 'caracole' in the principal street leading from the harbour to the square of Mehmet Ali, this so infuriated the soldiery there that a systematic butchery was commenced of all Europeans whose misfortune led them that way, peaceable citizens, many of whom had gone down to the harbour to see the ironclads, and others were out fishing. Several Arabs were employed by the soldiers to give warning of the approach of any carriage containing Europeans. On its arrival at the caracole it was stopped by an officer, the occupant made to descend on the pretence of searching him for arms, and he was immediately run through with bayonets from behind by the soldiers. The pockets were emptied of the money they contained, and this was quarrelled for by the soldiers. The body was then thrown into a place close by, the water-carriers washed up the blood, sand was thrown over the place, and the soldiers waited for fresh victims. Many people ran to this caracole for protection from the mob, and were without exception killed there by the soldiers. Also at the time there was a certain number of prisoners in the caracole, rayahs or Turkish subjects, confined for various small offences; these were all brought out and murdered. Although the soldiers from Ras-el-Teen did not appear to quell the riot in the streets until five hours after it had commenced, this butchery at the caracole continued until long afterwards—namely, until after 11 p.m. The bodies during the night were packed into six ambulance waggons and taken and thrown into the sea. Let you should think that I have been led into exaggeration, I beg to inform you most positively that these are facts which I can prove by the testimony of three independent eye-witnesses who were in hiding in the houses near the caracole, and saw everything, only escaping the next morning. One of them counted 132 Europeans killed before his eyes. Further proof, too, is afforded by the number of bodies which are being daily washed up from the sea, all showing bayonet wounds. It was the knowledge of these facts that caused ourselves, with many other families, to leave Alexandria, as we saw that those we had to fear most were the nominal guardians of order. It is possible that all this may be well known in official circles, and is purposely kept back. It, however, remains with you, Sir, to decide whether or not to publish my letter in the *Times*. I could give you many more details, but, knowing the value of your space, abstain from doing so."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The Queen has, through Major Ponsonby, written a letter of condolence with the mother of Mr. Walter Bourke, who was lately murdered, and making inquiries as to Mrs. Bourke's health.

Mr. John H. Blake, J.P., of Rathvill, Kiltulla, Athenry, county Galway, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Mr. Thady Ruane, a bailiff, were shot dead at half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, within half a mile of Loughrea.

Another murder was committed on Thursday evening at Ballinashee, within three miles of Ballyclare, county Antrim. According to one account a man named M'Causland, of Belfast, who owns some property at Ballinashee, left Belfast on Wednesday evening to visit that place. He was accompanied by a servant named Larkin, who was driving the conveyance in which they were seated. At Ballinashee two or three men rushed out, one of whom attacked M'Causland with a scythe blade, and inflicted such severe injuries that he soon died. Larkin was also very severely beaten, and lies in a precarious condition.

Mr. R. Ballard, a veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Geraghty, when returning from Athlone late on Wednesday night, were fired at by some persons who concealed themselves behind a wall.

At Ballyrue, near Causeway, North Kerry, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, two men, disguised, went to the house of a farmer named Patrick O'Sul-

Ivan, dragged him out of bed, and shot him. Three shots took effect, one breaking his arm and others lodging in his leg and side. O'Sullivan had been recently bailiff on the Stoughton estate. His wounds are serious.

A constabulary pensioner named Magaghy, who lives in a lodge belonging to a farmer named Flood, living at Kilkeelan, about a mile and a half from Athboy, county Meath, was shot on Sunday by three disguised beings called men, who entered the lodge while he was sitting with his two daughters and two men whom he knew. He was reading the paper when they entered, and, facing them boldly, was immediately shot by one of them in the right breast, near the shoulder. The three cowardly assassins then went away, no attempt being made to follow them. One of Magaghy's daughters saw them crossing a hedge and going over the fields in the direction of Kells. Magaghy left the constabulary twenty years ago, and has lived since in the neighbourhood. He was believed to be very popular; but some time ago, when occupying another house, he received threatening letters. Mr. Flood also received a threatening notice lately for allowing Magaghy to live in his lodge, but took no notice of it. Magaghy is in a precarious state.

At a place about two miles distant from Magaghy's house, it was found on Sunday morning that the fence had been broken down on a farm, the property of Lord Darnley, which a tenant had surrendered, and notices were posted up warning people not to mend them or they would "get the pills," as the notices expressed it. Men were procured to repair the fences immediately.

At Tipperary, on Saturday, a representative of the Emergency men was refused assistance by the constabulary to enable him to bring away some cattle which he had purchased at a sheriff's sale, and he was obliged to comply with the demand of the cowardly murderous mob to re-sell them on the spot.

A farmhouse on the lands of Tournen, near Bottlehill, ten miles from Cork, was burned down on Sunday while the owner and his family were attending Mass. No motive can be assigned for the act. Near Causeway, on Sunday night, a bailiff named Browne was shot in the legs. On Sunday a party of men attacked in the daytime the house of Captain Costello, at Tully Boyle, while the family were at church. They beat a servant who resisted them, shot the dogs about the place, and carried off three guns. The police made six arrests on suspicion; but of course they all were discharged. It is reported that many of the police are in league with these despicable cowardly assassins.

At noon on Sunday, at Rowella, a remote district on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick, when most of the inhabitants were attending service at Rock Chapel, a band of men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, entered the house of a bailiff named McCarthy, and finding only his daughter, who is about 20 years of age, at home, cut off her hair and injured her with their knives in the struggle. They then set fire to the house, and left the girl unconscious on the floor of the kitchen. Miss McCarthy's relatives were attracted by the fire, and found that she had partly recovered, and had just had time to drag herself from the house, which was burned down.

A telegram from Swinford states that a man named Patrick Runne, a tenant of Mr. Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore House, was fired at while going home from Claremorris fair on Saturday night. He was struck in three places, but not mortally wounded. Runne is about to take possession of the farms known as the Land League Farms, and this is the reason which is assigned for the outrage.

Another "Moonlight" outrage is reported from North Kerry. A bailiff who was in charge of a farm near Ballyduff, from which a tenant was recently evicted, was forcibly dragged out of the house by a party of disguised men, who cautioned him to leave the premises; and before parting one of the gang fired a shot, which took effect in the bailiff's legs, wounding him severely.

Two soldiers of the 76th Regiment, while passing quietly through the city of Limerick on Sunday night, were attacked by men who beat them, without the slightest provocation being given. One of the soldiers received a severe wound. On Tuesday a crowd of 200 persons collected, but the constabulary patrol came up in time to save the military from further maltreatment.

The magistrates resident in Limerick and Clare, who met in Dublin last week to receive the instructions of the Lord-Lieutenant relative to their duties, are reported to be dissatisfied at the result, inasmuch as it is understood that they must place themselves under the special resident magistrates. Four of the magistrates protested against this arrangement, and referred their cases for the reconsideration of the Viceroy, who, in reply, states that he must adhere to the decision which he had previously given.

A man was arrested on Tuesday between Balbrean and Dunmanway, in the west of Cork, on suspicion of being the driver of the car engaged in the Phoenix Park murders. He stated that he was a pensioner and an Army Reserve man, and that his name was Murphy. He was remanded pending inquiries.

At the service on Sunday in the chapel at Ennis-killen, the Rev. Father Quigley, who was officiating, read the Pastoral of the united hierarchy, recently published, and afterwards, referring to its contents in an explanatory manner, remarked that neither the Land nor the Ladies' League was a secret society. The county court judge, who was present, thereupon withdrew from the chapel.

Cardinal McCabe, in a Pastoral read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of Dublin diocese on Thursday, the Festival of St. Peter, says that an unnatural warfare rages through the land, and crimes that call loudly to Heaven for punishment stain the once holy soil of Ireland. No word of defence can be offered for the deeds of oppression which in some districts are driving our poor unhappy people to desperation and ruin. But, on the other hand, no words of reprobation are strong enough to denounce the horrid deeds of vengeance which are making our country a bye-word amongst civilised nations, by the one class of wrongdoers as well as by the other. Naught but terrible judgments from eternal justice can be expected, for the spirit of God declares that "he that stoppeth his ears against the cry of the poor shall cry also himself and shall not be heard;" but the same Divine authority claims for Himself

alone the right of revenge—"revenge is Mine"—and threatens with His most terrible chastisement, in time and eternity, the man who lifts his hand against a brother's life. Secret societies have been the direct enemies of the Church and her children, and against the propagation of these unholy combinations the denunciations of Popes have been unsparingly hurled, as you are aware. There is unfortunately too much reason to fear that many of our people are at this moment inveigled by the emissaries of revolution into these fatal combinations, where they become the slaves of unknown tyrants, and where at any moment they may be called on to perpetrate the most hideous crimes. Implore of your faithful people to listen to the warning voice of the Father, and shun as they would one stricken with the plague the promoters of these societies. Warn them against the vice which is at the bottom of all their sorrows—the fount and source of all the disorders—the crime of drunkenness. When our people become the slaves of intemperance, they are exposed to a thousand temptations which otherwise they would not have met with.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In their Lordships' House, Lord GRANVILLE was again questioned by Lord SALISBURY as to the Constantinople Conference. The Foreign Secretary, however, had no explanation to offer respecting the reports that had been circulated as to the Sultan's attitude to the first proposal that had been made. He was next interrogated by Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL as to affairs in Tunis, and informed their Lordships that no important correspondence on this subject had recently taken place. He added that the relations of the French consul and the natives were more harmonious, and that there was every desire on the part of the consul to protect British interests. Next, in reply to Lord GALLOWAY, Lord CARLINGFORD said that the Government had not yet resolved to introduce a Bill this session to amend the Irish Land Act in relation to leases, labourers, and purchase clauses. Lord LAMINGTON then called attention to the letter of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, which appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd June. He moved for the correspondence which he inferred had passed between Sir E. Malet, Sir A. Colvin, and Mr. Wilfred Blunt, in regard to the unofficial negotiations which had been carried on between Sir E. Malet and Sir A. Colvin on the one side, and the chiefs of the National party on the other. In reply, Lord GRANVILLE admitted that Mr. Blunt was employed by Sir E. Malet and Sir A. Colvin to undertake certain negotiations. With those negotiations his Lordship, however, did not entirely agree, and so far as he was aware, there was no public correspondence on the subject. Next, Lord DUNRAVEN asked whether the Government would lay on the table the dual note presented to the Khedive on the 8th of January last by the representatives of England and France, and also whether the reservations arrived at by the two Powers had been conveyed to the Khedive at the same time that the note had been presented. In reply to this inquiry, Lord GRANVILLE intimated that, though he was glad to have the opportunity of debating the Egyptian policy of the Government as a whole, he must again decline to discuss the subject piecemeal. Upon this Lord SALISBURY pointedly asked whether he was to understand that the noble earl declined to state now whether the reservations arrived at were communicated to the Khedive? Lord GRANVILLE, thus pressed, answered that the reservations were not communicated, and the matter then ended, their Lordships adjourning at 6.40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

There was quite a shower of notices and questions relative to Egypt. Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Lowther, and Mr. O'Donnell, amongst others, successively asked for information on the subject, and from the very reserved replies that were returned by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the House gleaned that so far as the Conference was concerned, they could have no information, one of the first points agreed upon by the Conference itself being that its proceedings should be private. On other points statements were made to the effect that despatches which could not at present be published had been received from Admiral Seymour detailing the steps taken to protect British life and property at Alexandria. Nothing had been heard as to a letter said to have been addressed from Ragheb Pasha to the Italian Consul-General, asking for the appointment of delegates to a commission of inquiry relative to the massacre of the 11th June, and the British Consul had been instructed to hold himself aloof if such a letter was presented to him. As to Arabi Pasha having caused to be prepared a list of the Europeans who would not be permitted to leave Egypt, it was stated that Sir Beauchamp Seymour had information that threats of that nature had been made against English officials, and due attention would be given to the matter. Hon. members listened to these replies with some signs of impatience at the meagre character of the information that they conveyed, but at a later period of question time, a readiness to acquiesce in Ministerial reticence, when such reticence appeared to be demanded by the circumstances of the case, was significantly shown. Sir WILFRID LAWSON put a question as to the reported preparation of troops at Portsmouth and Chatham, and as to the destination of the vessels. Instantly cries of "Don't answer" were heard from several quarters of the House, and a cheer that burst forth when Mr. Childers declined to give the information asked for must have conveyed to the mind of the hon. member for Carlisle the impression that his peace-at-any-price principles were considerably at a discount, even on his own side. It was shortly before this incident transpired that Mr. E. ASHLEY, answering Alderman Fowler, informed the House that after consultation with Sir H. Bulwer it had been decided that Cetewayo's visit to England should be no longer delayed. Mr. GLADSTONE, questioned by Sir W. H. DYKE, said that he saw no reason for changing the order in which it had been originally proposed to take the new Rules of Procedure, and, in reply to Mr. Harcourt, he said that he would be ready to redeem his pledge in regard to the

relief of the rates for the maintenance of main roads if the House would place the requisite funds at his disposal. Mr. HARCOURT, dissatisfied with this reply, gave notice of a question on the subject, and then for some few minutes the House was startled from its propriety by the persistency of Mr. MacIver's efforts to extract information as to the character of the ships now in the harbour at Alexandria. Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, replying in a very negative fashion, ended with a reflection upon the patriotism of the hon. member for Birkenhead in putting inquiries of the kind. This at once roused the "British lion" in the breast of Mr. MacIver, and, as a means of protest, he moved the adjournment of the House. He spoke at some length in vindication of the course he had adopted, but incessant groans from the Government benches nicely synchronising with the alternation of the hon. member's voice rendered his remarks almost inaudible. The motion for the adjournment was seconded by Mr. Newdegate, but at once withdrawn, and shortly after Mr. CHAMBERLAIN having, in answer to Mr. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, confessed his inability to say whether or not the Channel Tunnel works were proceeding, and having also intimated that, as he could not get amicable permission to inspect the works, he had consulted the law officers of the Crown as to how he could effect his object by other means, the motion to go into Committee of Supply was made.

Dr. CAMERON moved his resolution in favour of a reduction of the cost of inland telegraphic messages. He contended that the realisation of profit involved a tax upon the use of telegrams, and that such profit should rather be applied to a reduction of the charges. Mr. MONK having seconded the motion, Mr. FAWCETT said he would be glad to reduce the charges if circumstances permitted, but unfortunately, owing to the increased charges for salaries of the telegraphists, the balance of profit for the present had been so reduced that no change in the direction advocated could be made unless the country were prepared to pay for it. He could not, therefore, accept the motion, and Mr. GLADSTONE having promised that when the revenue admitted of a reduction of the cost of telegrams the subject would have consideration, the motion was rejected by 148 against 77.

Mr. BOURKE having next, in consideration of the meeting of the Constantinople Conference, intimated that he would not proceed with his motion as to the negotiations between England and France, the House passed to what proved to be a lengthy and spirited debate upon the Irish Land question, more particularly in reference to arrears and evictions. The discussion began by Mr. BIGGAR calling attention to the conduct of Lord Kenmare in relation to his tenants, but it soon developed into a wholesale attack from the extreme Irish members against the new Irish Land Corporation. The corporation was made the subject of very lively denunciation, Mr. SEXTON going so far as to describe it as a diabolical conspiracy against the Irish tenants. So great was the bitterness which the hon. members then displayed, that Mr. TREVELYAN, having replied to some of the imputations made against Lord Kenmare, and intimated that the Government would not interfere with any association that kept within the law, Mr. GIBSON, amidst Conservative cheers, pertinently observed that something like terror had been inspired amongst Irish members, and whatever might be said of Irish landlords individually, it seemed that at last they had hit upon a plan by which they would make their power felt. He regarded the corporation as a strong, vigorous, and thoroughly successful attempt at self-defence, and held that if farmers pleased to pay their rent—under the auspices of the Land Court, or otherwise—and to demand that liberty to pay their rent which had been denied under the terrorism of the agitators, they would have nothing to fear from the new movement. Similarly Mr. Lowther defended the association, which he regarded as an attempt on the part of the landlords to defend their interests on commercial principles.

The question that the Speaker should leave the Chair was now put, and, protests against the taking of successive votes on account having been made by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Gorst, and Sir H. D. Wolff, the Premier replied that under the present arrangement of finance two votes on account must always be necessary, and the only exceptional thing was the application for a third. With this Sir Richard Cross partially agreed, but he regretted that the right hon. gentleman had not taken the same view of the matter when in Opposition. The House then went into Committee, and on the vote for victuals and clothing for seamen and marines a lengthy discussion took place, in the course of which Colonel Makins, Sir John Hay, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Fletcher, Captain Price, Sir H. D. Wolff, Lord Henry Lennox, Baron H. de Worms, and others chiefly commented upon the importance of treating marines, who were looked upon as the best landing force in the country, with more liberality, and on the desirability of promoting recruiting for this branch of the service. In reply, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman maintained that the marines were being kept up to an adequate strength, and the vote was then agreed to, as was also a vote of £1,617,250 on account of the Civil Service Estimates, after a brief discussion, in the course of which, in reply to Mr. SEXTON, Mr. Trevelyan held out the expectation that the cases of the ladies remaining in prison in connection with the Irish land agitation would be favourably considered. At 2.50 progress was reported and the House resumed.

Progress having been also made with the Corn Returns (No. 2) Bill, the Highway Rates and Expenditure Bill was read a second time, and the Petty Sessions Bill passed through committee. The Lords' amendments to the Boiler Explosions Bill were agreed to, and the Public Health (Fruit Pickers' Lodgings) Bill was read a second time. Mr. Dodson having brought in a Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, the order for the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was read and discharged, and at 3.13 the House was counted out, on the motion of Mr. Biggar.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Fitzgerald took the oath and his seat as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced a Bill to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act by enabling retired judges of the Superior Courts to sit in the Court of Appeal at the request of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Coleridge nominated the Select Committee on the Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill.

Lord BELMONT called attention to the reports of 1881 on intermediate education in Ireland, and appealed to the Government to take into their immediate consideration the recommendations contained in them, with a view of giving effect to them by legislation next year. Lord CARLINGFORD promised that the subject should have the early attention of the Government.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage; and the other orders having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting, Sir CHARLES DILKE assured Baron Henry De Worms that Lord GRANVILLE had certainly never meant to imply, in conversation with M. Challemeil-Lacour, that in his opinion the Joint Note to the English and French agents at Cairo, proposed by the French Government and signed by the English Government, would not be of the slightest use. It was the Foreign Secretary's view that the Dual Note would at least be useful as showing the accord between England and France. In answer to a further question, Sir Charles Dilke said M. Challemeil-Lacour's despatch, in which Lord GRANVILLE was stated to have made an observation to that effect, had not been referred to the British Government before publication, as it was not usual that despatches simply reporting conversations should be so referred; and in answer to Sir HENRY WOLFF, who asked whether a copy had been submitted to Lord GRANVILLE in the usual way by M. Challemeil-Lacour before being sent to Paris, he said that was often done, no doubt, but it was not the invariable practice. In answer to Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, Sir CHARLES DILKE said the Government had no information as to military preparations in France; but if they had, he should not feel justified in making it public: whereupon Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT gave notice that he would next day inquire into the truth of the rumour of the joint military occupation of Egypt by France and England. The UNDER-SECRETARY informed Mr. Balfour that, in consequence of the illness of Sir Edward Malet and Mr. Cookson, our diplomatic staff in Egypt would be strengthened. Replying to Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir THOMAS BRANESY stated that there was no foundation for the startling rumour of serious accidents to the *Monarch* and *Alexandra*.

In answer to a question from Mr. Dawnay, Mr. ASHLEY read the telegrams which have passed between the Colonial Office and the Cape Government relating to the visit of Cetewayo to this country; and stated that he had been informed that the visit did not commit the Government in any way as to their future dealings with Zululand.

The Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill having been resumed, Clause 14, authorising justices of the peace to issue warrants for the arrest of witnesses likely to abscond, was discussed during the remainder of the sitting. An amendment proposed by Mr. HEALY, provided that no witness committed to prison under the clause should be detained longer than three months, was urgently pressed by the Irish members and opposed by the law officers of the Crown as unnecessary. Upon a division it was negatived by 197 to 48. A prolonged conversation ensued on the subject of Irish prison discipline, Mr. TREVELYAN giving an assurance that no untried prisoners should be subjected to inconvenience which was not essential to their safe keeping. The clause was carried by 193 to 37.

At the evening sitting, Clause 15, conferring power to draft an additional constabulary force into any district, was discussed at great length. An amendment by Dr. COMMINS requiring that the Lord-Lieutenant should only act on a memorial of the majority of the magistrates was negatived by 78 to 23; and a proposal by Mr. SEXTON that the existence of crime, and not merely apprehension, should justify the precautions in question was negatived by 106 to 30. Several other amendments were moved and negatived; and in the end the Committee adjourned before the clause had been agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House went into committee again on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, and the consideration of Clause 15 (power to draft additional constabulary force into any district) was resumed. An amendment moved by Mr. REDMOND, to omit words authorising the Lord-Lieutenant to exempt from charge for extra police any specified portion of the area declared to be chargeable, or any specified rateable property in such area, underwent very lengthy and occasionally somewhat heated discussion. It was firmly opposed by the Government.

Mr. DILLON and Mr. HEALY denounced the unnamed clause as opening the door to gross favouritism and other abuse, and as calculated to drive the Irish people into "a general fiscal revolt." Mr. PARNELL complained of the stubborn refusal of the Home Secretary to make reasonable concessions, and expressed the opinion that if the Bill had been in the charge of the Chief Secretary, with power to accept amendments, without the necessity of telegraphing first to the Lord-Lieutenant for permission to do so, it would have passed through the House in half the time. Mr. PARNELL was inveighing against Lord Spencer, as being "saturated with the evil traditions of English misgovernment," when he was called to order for irrelevancy. The amendment was ultimately rejected on a division by 191 to 53.

Another amendment, moved by Mr. CALLAN, giving the power of exemption to the going Judge of Assize for the county, instead of the Lord-Lieutenant, was resisted by Sir W. HARCOURT on the ground that it would impose on the judicial body a duty which properly belonged to the Executive Government. Sir W. HARCOURT took occasion to declare that the personal abuse levelled at him by Mr. Parnell and other speakers would not influence him in the discharge of his duty. The amendment was rejected by 223 to 43. The Government having subsequently accepted one or two unimportant amendments, a division was taken on the question that the clause be added to the Bill, when the clause was carried by 193 to 37, and the Committee adjourned.

The Surrey (Trial of Causes) Bill was read a second time; and, after disposing of some further business, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was committed *pro forma*, with a view to the introduction of certain

amendments moved by Lord Rosebery, who has charge of the measure.

Lord LIMERICK moved that all questions of which notice had been given by any Peer holding, or who had held, any of the offices of Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, or First Lord of the Admiralty, should take precedence of all other orders or notices. He thought it very desirable that notice of all questions should appear on the paper, but noble Lords on the front benches were now deterred from giving notice of questions, because their notices, if for the day following that on which they were put down, would in all probability come after all the other business.

Lord GRANVILLE, on the ground that it would not be desirable to give precedence to any class of peers, advised the noble Lord not to press his motion. The motion was withdrawn.

Lord DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Arabi Pasha had been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie, and had received a letter from the Sultan approving his conduct in the present Egyptian crisis.

Lord GRANVILLE replied that the Government had information of the bestowal of the decoration, but none of the letter of approval.

A number of Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir C. DILKE, in answer to Mr. GIBSON, stated that the Government had taken steps to remove the misconception under which the French Government appeared to labour respecting the Joint Note. In a despatch to Lord Lyons Earl Granville repudiated the inferences drawn by M. Challemeil-Lacour from the conversation which he held with his Excellency.

Sir W. HARCOURT, in reply to a question from Mr. J. LOWTHER, read telegrams announcing that Mr. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Thady Keene, who was accompanying him in a car, had that day been shot dead near Loughrea. Mrs. Blake, who was in the car, escaped unhurt. The Home Secretary further stated, in answer to Mr. PLUNKET, that the rifles found after the murders of Mr. Bourke and Corporal Wallace bore the same marks as those which were upon the arms seized in Clerkenwell.

On the order for Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that, in order to hasten the progress of the measure, it might be necessary to have a prolonged sitting next day. The House then went into Committee on the Bill. Mr. GIBSON moved an amendment to Clause 16 to leave out "person" and insert the words "business or property," the object of the amendment being to provide compensation to the victims of Boycotting. The amendment was not accepted by the Government, and after a short discussion it was withdrawn. Another amendment by Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR to insert the word "otherwise" was negatived by 256 to 32. Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were negatived and others were not pressed. Sir W. HARCOURT promised that words should be introduced, providing that the report on a claim for compensation should be in a prescribed form with the evidence appended to it. An amendment proposed by Mr. P. MARTIN that compensation should not be awarded in cases where there was reason to believe that material evidence had been withheld was opposed by the Government and negatived by 92 to 32. Mr. SEXTON proposed an amendment which would have made compensation proportionate to the injury sustained, and Sir W. HARCOURT observed that in a case of murder injury must not be measured by the amount of pecuniary loss which survivors would sustain from the death of a relative. Mr. SEXTON, on the other hand, contended that no money could compensate for mental suffering, and, therefore, it ought not to be awarded. In the end the amendment was negatived by 146 to 26. An amendment by Mr. SULLIVAN to omit subsection 4 was, after a short discussion, negatived by 163 to 28. Mr. SEXTON next proposed an amendment, having for its object to exempt districts which showed no sympathy with crime committed in them from any pecuniary imposition. After discussion, in the course of which Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE intervened in support of the Government, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 169. Mr. R. POWER proposed an amendment limiting the amount to be levied to a sum not exceeding 1s. in the pound of the valuation of the district. The amendment was negatived by 177 against 33.

Some other amendments having been disposed of, the clause was added to the Bill and progress was reported.

The House was counted out at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Labouchere is (says the *Evening News*) a pretty good hand at a joke, but he does not always appreciate one at his own expense. Here is one that his colleagues on the Liberal benches will be slow to laugh at. Some time ago the complete member for Northampton put on the paper a notice of motion that the incomplete member should be placed upon a certain Committee. This was done, of course, not with the intention of putting the blatant blasphemer to some use, but with a view of raising in a specially annoying form the nauseous question of Bradlaugh's qualification, and so wasting the time of the House even more than it has been wasted this Session. So a Conservative member "blocked" the motion—that is to say, gave notice of his intention to oppose it, so that it should not come on surreptitiously in the small hours of the morning. In revenge for this Mr. Labouchere, with great glee, has "blocked" every motion, however formal, standing in the name of any Conservative member, and then entered the House and boasted laughingly of his trick. But that is a game at which two can play, and Lord Folkestone at once went and "blocked" every Liberal motion standing in the name of any Liberal member for the rest of the Session. We believe both the Speaker and Lord R. Grosvenor, Secretary of the Treasury, regard Lord Folkestone's action as perfectly legitimate, and,

indeed, the right thing to do under the circumstances. We wonder what Mr. Henry Labouchere thinks of his clever trick now?

Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. BRADLAUGH addressed an open-air gathering of their supporters at Melbourn Gardens, Northampton, on Tuesday. The former spoke chiefly on Irish affairs, and, with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that he had done all he could to induce the House of Commons to receive him, and he would continue until successful. Mr. Bradlaugh, after referring to the legal actions in which he had been engaged, said that, if necessary, he would appeal to the House of Lords. If brute force could override the return of a constituency there was an end of all constitutional rights. He should bring litigation to an end when he pleased. It was in his power to go to the table of the House any day he chose and take his seat, and he should do so whenever he thought it would serve the cause in which he was engaged. He should give no notice previously of his intention, because of the treatment he had received, and as long as he had the confidence of his constituents he would defend their right. The battle was not one of oath or affirmation, but of his right to sit according to law. Each morning he received from the officer of the House the order of the day's proceedings of that House, and yet was precluded from taking a part in their discussion. That was an insult to his constituents. He contended they had a right to be heard by petition at the bar of the House. In conclusion, he advised them to be patient until he wiped out the indignity put upon them. Whenever the emergency arose he would take his seat again, and leave the House to send him back to the constituency of it dared. Resolutions of confidence in Mr. Bradlaugh were passed enthusiastically.

Mr. R. T. Bourne has sent for publication a letter received by his wife from her sister, Mrs. Ribton, whose husband, Herbert Panmure Ribton, was murdered in Alexandria on the 11th of June. In forwarding it Mr. Bourne says: "Dr. Herbert Panmure Ribton was the only surviving child of Dr. George Ribton, formerly residing in Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin. Dr. George Ribton was brother to the late Sir John Ribton, and uncle to the present baronet." The letter is as follows:—

Alexandria, June 15.
They have murdered my husband, and I am alone in the world, the only friends we had being killed with him. I know not what to do. All are flying; but where are we to fly to? My poor child saw her darling father killed, and was only saved herself by the mighty arm of God, being carried into a barrow, where they kept her till late at night, and then brought her home to me in disguise. May God remember them in the Last Day! Oh! what my poor child has gone through, and the blows the brutes gave her. I do not know how she is alive. I only learned yesterday that my darling was dead. I hoped against hope that he might have been taken to some hospital—and so he was; but he was thrown naked on the ground, and so mutilated that no one could know him. Oh! what will the English Government have to answer for at the Last Day! Good-bye! This may be the last line you may ever have from me. If I get to a place of safety I will surely write. Meet me in our Saviour's kingdom.—Your heartbroken sister, A. R.

Mr. Arthur Kavanagh writes to the papers explaining the objects of the Irish Land Corporation. He says:—

"The opponents of the movement in the House of Commons having endeavoured to blacken it by asserting that it is an exterminating society, I have no hesitation in emphatically denying that there is anything within the four corners of the scheme to warrant any such assertion. If there was, neither myself nor those who have worked with me would have anything to do with it. So far from its resulting in extermination, we believe that its immediate effect will be the stoppage of evictions by deterring tenants from following the counsels—I might say from obeying the orders, backed by intimidation—of those who are ruining them, and directing them to the law of the land for the removal of any grievance under which they may labour. It may be urged in opposition to this, that cases of non-payment of rent will often arise from inability of the poor tenant to pay. In such cases I can only say for myself, and for those who act with me, that we should decline to take up any case in which there was evidence of harsh dealing on the part of the landlord with his tenant. Our action is not against the Irish tenant, but wholly and entirely against the Land League, so far as its policy is dishonest and destructive."

The following replies have been received from the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote to an address presented to them by the Conservatives of Wrexham and its neighbourhood:—"20, Arlington-street, S.W., June 26, 1882.—Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt from you of an address numerously signed by the inhabitants of the borough of Wrexham and its neighbourhood. I am very sensible of the kind language in which this expression of their confidence in us is conveyed. I fully believe with them that the present House of Commons, elected in a different state of things, is no true representative of the feelings with which the constituencies regard the disastrous policy of the Government in Ireland and abroad.—Your faithful servant,—SALISBURY.—J. S. Conran, Esq." "30, St. James's-place, S.W., June 13, 1882.—My dear Sir,—I have to ask you to be good enough to convey to the Conservatives of the borough of Wrexham my hearty thanks for the address which I have had the pleasure of receiving through the hands of Mr. Raikes. It is indeed no slight encouragement to the leaders of the Conservative party to receive such an assurance of support, and to know that their policy during this critical period has won the confidence of their friends. Yours faithfully,—STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.—J. S. Conran, Esq."

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1d. of all Chemists.

LORD SALISBURY AND SIR S. NORTHCOTE ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday afternoon to discuss the policy of the Government in Egypt. The chair was taken by Mr. E. P. Bouverie, who was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord John Manners, Baron H. De Worms, M.P., Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carnarvon, Viscount Barrington, Earl Manvers, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Sir A. Borthwick, the Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. Elliot, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Mr. H. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Sir R. Temple, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Earl of Jersey, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. E. Eaton, Sir H. Holland, M.P., Mr. Tennant, Mr. Morgan Howard, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Sir W. H. Peck, M.P. Letters of apology and regret had been received from the Earl of Waldegrave, the Earl of Feversham, the Earl of Limerick, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. A few admissions were by ticket, but the rest of the hall was crowded by the public, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

The CHAIRMAN said the best answer that could be given to a good deal of the criticism which had been launched at the heads of those who took an interest in that meeting, was the meeting itself. (Cheers.) There were critics who liked to wait to see how the cat jumped, and if any of them were present they would have an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject very satisfactorily to themselves. (Hear, hear.) The importance of this question was beyond dispute. The great highway of this country to the East, to Australia, and to China was a matter of vital importance to us; and even a child, looking at the map, would see that to keep that highway open and secure was most vital to the interests of the British Empire. (Cheers.) There could be no doubt that a responsible Government charged with important negotiations was aware of secret arrangements, and knew details which, if they could not reveal them to the public, were at least essential to enable the public to form a right judgment at any time on the proper policy to be pursued. He had always held that view, and he held it still. Yet there were limits to that doctrine, and the limits were pretty well reached in regard to this question. (Cheers.) Within the last week there had been preparations of a serious kind—preparations, at any rate, of war in contemplation. The same kind of preparation preceded the Crimean campaign, and we drifted into the greatest war we had seen in our time. He had been forcibly reminded of the description which was given of the Government by one who, when he took leave of them, described them as jellyfish Administration. (Cheers and laughter.) A jellyfish had no backbone, no muscle, no independent action. It floated upon the tide, and was wafted whithersoever the current might direct it. If that was an accurate description, it behoved the people of England to try and infuse a little backbone into such an Administration. (Cheers.)

Sir R. TEMPLE moved the first resolution:—That it is the duty of the Government not to consent to any settlement of Egyptian affairs which is inconsistent with the pledges given by Her Majesty's Government, or with the traditional policy of England, or with the interests of the British Empire.

Mr. E. STANHOPE seconded the resolution. The Marquis of SALISBURY, who, on rising, was received with continued cheering, said:—

I need not begin my remarks by any apology for this meeting. Those who have seen it and watched its spirit will sufficiently understand the motives that have brought it together, and will not, I think, be inclined to endorse the invidious comments which have been made upon its convocation. (Loud cheers.) But I desire to say that it is to me a great gratification that I am able to address a meeting on this subject under the auspices of our distinguished chairman, because, though a strong party man, and inclined to give full weight to party institutions on all occasions, it is not the party view of this subject that on this occasion I shall prominently press. When Her Majesty's Government was alluded to just now a voice in the crowd said, "Turn them out." (Cheers.) I do not differ from that sentiment—(laughter and cheers)—and I shall be quite willing on all proper occasions to take any means that may legitimately lead to it. But we have something more pressing now than even to turn out the Government, whose principles and actions we believe to be little consistent with the honour and interests of the Empire. Our object is, if possible, to arouse public opinion in this country, and to guide it in a moment of great crisis and danger. (Cheers.) They tell us they will not give us an opportunity of discussing these things in Parliament—the papers which are essential to any such Parliamentary discussion will not appear before the middle of July—that they will not discuss their policy piecemeal. But, meanwhile things go on with startling rapidity, the policy which the Government are pursuing is dark, mysterious, and unintelligible—(hear, hear)—their previously expressed opinions do not inspire us with any confidence as to the spirit in which they are approaching the great difficulties which lie before them, and we are anxious, before it is too late, to call the attention of the people of this country to the danger in which we stand—a danger possibly unparalleled within our recollection. If this matter, bearing on the greatest interests of the Empire—a danger from which, if public opinion does not interfere to guide a divided and faltering Government, we shall find our country put aside with diminished authority and broken power, and having accepted humiliations which may for ever jeopardise our position as a nation. (Cheers.) Do not let me be told, as I have been to-day, that this is a meeting of bondholders. If it were I should not, though desiring to extend to them every sympathy in my power, look upon it as a political issue. There are interests far more vital than those of any bondholders. There are not only the interests of English enterprise, capital, and industry in Egypt, the interests of our commerce, but the interests of our Indian Empire and the interests of our good name in every corner of the world. (Loud cheers.) Now just see how

this matter stands. A year ago all witnesses are agreed that the arrangements which had been made in Egypt were such as to produce an amount of happiness and prosperity among the Egyptian people and an opening to industry and industrious men such as Egypt had never seen before. (Hear, hear.) It required nothing but vigilance, promptitude, and courage to maintain that state of things. Do not tell me, as I have seen it stated, that we are bound to act with the French Government. There was no such obligation. (Cheers.) Certainly there was no such obligation handed down from the late Government. We were not bound to act with France a single inch beyond the line drawn by British interests; but in co-operation with France I thoroughly believe we might have secured and maintained the prosperity of Egypt and the great interests which we had to guard in that country. Then came the difficulty. A military revolt broke out. I shall not now discuss the responsibility for these things; the moment has hardly come for it, and I should detain you too long, and as there is other and more pressing matter to deal with it is sufficient now to say that this military revolt broke out, and its effect was a change of Ministry, which interfered to some extent with the satisfactory working of the arrangements which had already been made. At this point, the beginning of last January, comes a period specially interesting to us. The Government of England, together with the Government of France, addressed a Note to the Khedive, in which they informed him that they would repel all complications that might menace the arrangements, and that they would confront any dangers that might threaten his power. That was the information which the Government of England, in a formal diplomatic Note, gave to the Khedive. At the same time, it is fair to say that the Government of England informed the Courts of Europe that they did not mean by that any promise of material support. (Laughter.) What they did mean it is a problem of the utmost difficulty to discover. If any words meant fighting, I should have said these words meant it. They assured Turkey and the other Courts of Europe that they did not mean to extend any material support; but the important thing is that they did not inform the Khedive, who was the Viceroy, of this important limitation of the promise that they had made. Now, I am not dealing with this at present for the purpose of criticising the policy of that assurance: what I wish to draw your attention to is the promise which, in the name of England, has been made. Matters went on, and this Note produced no results. The complications were not repelled; the dangers were not confronted; the military power became more and more strong; the disorganisation to industry became more and more serious, till at last, in the month of May, matters seemed to have come to a crisis. Again, the English Government, in conjunction with that of France, advanced to the rescue with another Note. (Laughter.) On this occasion they informed the Khedive that the then Prime Minister—Arabi—must be removed temporarily from Egypt; the Ministry must resign, and others of his colleagues must be sent into the interior; and in order to give the appearance—unhappily, it was a most fallacious appearance—of force to this they sent the fleet to the harbour at Alexandria, where we all know what happened. This new Note was treated with as much disregard as the old one. Arabi was not removed; the Ministry did not resign; the fleet in the waters of Alexandria was treated with absolute disregard, and disorder again increased, and it increased to that point that the whole fabric of English industry, which had been built up by the labour and skill of years, which it had required the confidence of years to construct, was swept away, and the European colony was hounded out of the country. Europeans were murdered in the streets of Alexandria under the guns of English ships; and shame on us that it should be said not only were the representatives of England wounded, but English officers were murdered, and the fleet never budged an inch. (Cries of "Shame.") Now, you will understand that this state of things is at least unexampled. That the massacre of English subjects can take place under the guns of the English fleet is a new thing in the history of England, and it is newer still to know that there should have been no mode of vindicating the outraged honour of the country, beyond referring the whole matter to a Conference at Constantinople. Well, now, it is that Conference which to my mind illustrates the humiliation which the present policy of Her Majesty's Government brings upon us. I have never been able myself to discover, nor have I ever been able to hear that anyone else has discovered, what object the Government could hope to obtain by the assembling of such a Conference. (Cheers.) As you are well aware, the Treaties of Paris and Berlin were signed by seven Powers, and if these treaties have to be altered, it can only be done under the sanction of a Conference of those seven Powers; and if the object had been to effect an alteration of any of these matters, I can quite understand that a Conference should have been assembled. But the Powers have not been consulted, for the one principally interested, Turkey, has been left out altogether, and the six Powers that have assembled have no more title to deal with the Treaties of Paris or Berlin than eleven jurymen would have to hang a criminal without the consent of the twelfth. The absolute consent of the seven Powers is necessary to any action that may be taken. Therefore, this Conference does not assemble for the purpose of modifying treaties. If it does not assemble to modify treaties, what has it got to do in this juncture? British interests are at stake. We can only be interested in two things—European treaties and the maintenance of British interests. European treaties are not in question, because there are not the seven Powers assembled. Then it is British interests that alone are in question. Are the British people prepared to submit British interests to the determination of the Powers that are assembled? (Cheers.) I do not wish to say one word disrespectfully of those Powers. They are allies of England, and I trust they will remain so, but they are bound to have a different view of British interests from that which it is our duty to maintain; and we cannot without being unfaithful to the trust we hold consign to any other Powers, however much we may esteem them, the duty of determining on those British interests which are our province alone. (Loud cheers.) Now, the question is, what will be the outcome of this Conference? That is a matter of anxiety; that is the point to which it appears to me the attention of the people of this country should be directed. You have heard of the

enormous interests which are involved in the decision of the Egyptian question, but there is something more, and something even more important than the enormous interests which are involved. There is the maintenance of British honour by the performance of British pledges. (Loud cheers.) You have pledged yourselves to the present Viceroy of Egypt—you have promised to sustain him—you have induced him by your promise to face the anger of powerful sections of his own people—you have induced him to place himself in a position of unexampled danger, and you cannot, unless you are the meanest of mankind, abandon him to that danger. (Loud cheers.) Well, then, you have sent into the Alexandrian waters a powerful fleet—the bearers of a Note demanding that which England has resolved the exact fulfilment of—the removal of this military adventurer from supreme power in Egypt. You cannot recede from that demand without seriously, fatally, jeopardising your authority in the East. (Cheers.) Remember what that authority is. The reputation of England is like confidence to a merchant or a banker. (Cheers.) Our island is small, our basis of operations is distant, the material force which we keep constantly at our disposal is comparatively insignificant; but we rely on this—just as a merchant relies upon the confidence which his probity and his wealth inspire, and upon the multiplied operations which his comparatively small amount of resources enable him to undertake—so we, by the help of the reputation which our fathers have won, and which, happily, blunders cannot speedily destroy—(cheers)—are able to maintain an Empire and to exercise a power, though we do not hold on the spot, or at any one moment, the material resources necessary to enable us to enforce that power. (Hear, hear.) You have ports in distant lands—in China and Japan. You stand opposite vast multitudes of civilised peoples. Do not mistake the position that you hold. The tolerance that they extend to you, the facilities that they give you, the safety that they secure to you, are not due to any high philanthropic impulse; they are not due to any millennial spread of peace among mankind. (Cheers.) They are not due even to an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of free trade. (Laughter.) They are due simply to the fact that they believe you to be strong, and that you are capable of backing up your words by deeds. (Loud cheers.) Look at what Mr. St. Hilare called "the magnificent colony of England"—250,000,000 of Indians whom you rule. Do you imagine that you rule them entirely by love and confidence and emotions of that class? I do not doubt that you deserve it. I do not doubt that your Government is the most beneficent that that country has ever enjoyed, and I earnestly hope that it will always continue to be so. I believe that the most enlightened of the Indian population would deeply deplore that you should be driven from their land, but that does not interfere with the fact that with those vast millions of population your title to rule is the sharpness and readiness of your sword. (Cheers.) Well, then, if that be the case, conceive what an effect such events as those which have taken place in Alexandria must have had upon their minds; conceive the effect which will be produced if it is known throughout the East that the Viceroy of Egypt, who abandoned himself to your counsels, and who in deference to your counsels opposed many of his subjects and allowed himself to be drawn into great danger, was abandoned to his fate. Conceive what the feeling will be if it is known that you laid down as an ultimatum, with all the solemnity of which international acts are capable, that Arabi Bey was to be removed from power, and ultimately that Arabi Bey should dictate the terms which you would be willing to accept. (Cheers.) If this particular position is constantly happening throughout the East to men in power, who give themselves up to you and whom you support, who are identified with your fortunes, and who depend upon your strength, and with men, on the other hand, to whom you announce your enmity and your opposition—if it is once known that when you promise your support it means that you are going to abandon, in the hour of danger, the men to whom you promise it; if it is once known that, when you announce your opposition, your enmity, to a particular soldier, it means that you are prepared, if events should press, to accept any terms at his hands that it may be convenient for him to offer—if that is once known, believe me you have commenced to descend the inclined plane which leads from surprise to contempt. (Cheers.) Now, that is the reason why I think that an expression of opinion at this time is important, and why I entreat you on all occasions to do what you can to bring the opinion of the people—the only resource that we have left—to bear upon the councils of the Ministry. Twenty-eight years ago, when the Ministry seemed to betray the honour of Great Britain, and when it had a powerful majority in the House of Commons, led, I think, by the present Prime Minister, the House of Commons did not shrink from turning out the Government and substituting another Liberal Ministry for that which had betrayed its trust. (Hear, hear.) But do not hope for any such issue now. The independence of the House of Commons is not what it was at that period. (Loud cheers.) It is to the people, and to the people alone, we must look, and that is why I venture to appear on this platform to-day. One word more. You know Mr. Stanhope has referred to the opinions which some politicians loudly express, and which are undoubtedly powerful in some constituencies, and in some portions of the House of Commons, that maintenance of the honour of this country, and jealousy for her military fame, are bygone emotions which cannot live in the face of the practical spirit of the present day. You know that that feeling is in existence, and that it spreads. If you wish to learn whether it is true that industry can be pressed forward and trade can prosper while glory is tarnished and empire is destroyed, look on—as a comparatively small instance—look on this case of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) You see at once what destruction there is of capital, of industry, of all those solid material advantages which your counsellors would induce you to believe are the one thing for human beings to regard. You will see how all these advantages are dissipated and destroyed at once directly the old traditional jealousy for the honour of the country is renounced by the Government. (Cheers.) When I say that do not understand me to accuse the whole of Her Majesty's Government of sharing any such sentiment. I know that many of them have been trained in sounder traditions, but that is the evil of the particular spirit of which I speak. It is not capable of producing in a nation like

this the doctrine of non-resistance—(hear, hear)—the spirit of peace at any price; but it is capable, if it creeps into high places, and possesses itself of opportunities of influence, of interfering at critical moments, of persuading delay, and inducing those who would take more active measures to put off a little longer the policy which they recommend until the moment for action has passed, and the value of courage and promptitude is lost. (Cheers.) In this matter how easily a little firmness at the right time—(cheers)—a firm word spoken at the proper juncture and upheld by resolute action, would have prevented all the evils that have followed. (Hear, hear.) We know not the secrets of the Cabinet, but depend upon it there were those who wished that such a word should have been spoken. Depend upon it there was an influence, the influence connected with the Peace-at-any-price Party, which, as Lord Beaconsfield said, has produced more wars than any other party—(cheers)—which interfered to restrain action at the right time, and now, when action is possible, perhaps it is too late. Depend upon it, firmness at the right moment is the secret of a policy of peace. (Cheers.) There is little reason to doubt that if we had Ministers of the old English type all these terrible things would not have occurred. (Hear, hear.) I will not appeal to any Tory precedent. I will not wound the susceptibilities of my friend in the chair (laughter) by referring to any such examples. I need merely appeal to the names which he has cited of Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston, and you will be readily sensible of the policy which they, in their way, in difficulties not unlike this, pursued, because it recognised danger at the right time; because there was no fear of employing force when force was necessary, and therefore they escaped the terrible disasters upon which the country now seems to be rushing. These are instances which should inspire us to follow them. These are the proofs we need appeal to—not in any mere party sense, but because they are, in fact, the only authorities which can now influence the people of England to prevent England from incurring, as the outcome of all these delays, a humiliation which will cast her out from her proud place amongst the nations of the earth. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried by a show of hands unanimously, and amid cheers.

Mr. CHAPLIN, M.P., moved:—

That this meeting desires to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the great importance of making effectual provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt.

Mr. EDWARD EASTON, C.E., who spoke from experience of Egypt of the utter collapse of all enterprise and industry which the present state of things has entailed, seconded the resolution.

Sir S. NORTHCOKE, in rising to support the resolution, was received with prolonged cheering. The right hon. gentleman said,—It is with something like a feeling of shame that I rise to support a motion which seems to imply that it is necessary for us to call the attention of the British nation, or of the British Government, to that which I should have considered one of the primary duties of a Government—the duty of protecting the lives and the property of British subjects. (Cheers.) I feel quite assured that when once the people of England realise that which I doubt whether they do yet perfectly realise—viz., the condition into which our countrymen in Egypt have been brought, and the position in which they now stand—there will be but one feeling of determination on the part of the whole nation that that duty shall be fulfilled by the Government. (Cheers.) I think it is but right that we should openly and loudly proclaim to the Government that the people of this country will not be satisfied unless their conduct shows that they are sensible of the obligation which lies upon them. That is an obligation which lies upon every Government at all times and under all circumstances; and I do not think I should be going too far if I were to say that at the present time and under the present circumstances it is a duty which is doubly obligatory on the Government now in power, because, although I do not desire to make party charges or to say anything unfair with regard to them, I cannot conceal from you, as I cannot conceal from myself, that to no small extent, the present Government, by the way in which they have dealt with these questions, are responsible for the present condition of affairs. (Cheers.) We have been told that the time for examining into the conduct of the Government and passing sentence upon those parts of it which may appear to require observation, has not yet fully come. But even now, from the evidence that lies before us—even from the papers which they have themselves presented to us—even from the news which comes to us from day to day and hour to hour, we gain information that confirms our sense of the evil that has been allowed to grow up and take root. I need not say much to you upon these topics, which have been so well dwelt upon by others who have gone before me. I need not say much to you about the necessity—if we are to maintain and preserve the high position which this country has gained among the nations of the earth—that we should not allow ourselves to sleep in peace and comfort until we have redressed the evil that has arisen. (Cheers.) But I wish to refer for a moment to what has been said by our friend Mr. Easton. You listened, perhaps, with less interest to the observations he made with regard to the material consequences of the present state of Egypt, because you felt, and truly felt, that something higher than material interests are at stake—(cheers)—but do not on that account overlook the consideration of those matters which he has so forcibly and so ably put before you. He is one who speaks as a man having personal knowledge and experience—and what are the lessons he teaches us? Not only that British capital is largely employed in Egypt, not only that the fortunes and prosperity of a large number of your countrymen are concerned, but also that the condition of Egypt, the condition of the people of Egypt, is greatly affected by the course of events which we are now witnessing. (Cheers.) There are those who tell you that you must not talk about your British interests—you have high doctrines laid down—that to talk of British interests is to speak in language of mere selfishness—(a laugh)—and that you ought rather to consider the rights of other nations, and the position they ought to occupy in the eyes of the world. But what are you to take as the voice of a people like those of Egypt? Are you to take the voice of the first adventurer who raises

military power in order to overawe and disturb the Government of the country? Or are you not rather to listen to the words of sense and truth which you will hear from those who are responsible for the administration of the country? It is all very well to say that the interests we have in that country are the interests of the bondholders, and that the bondholders ought to take care of themselves. It is perfectly untrue to say that the matter can be put on such a footing as that. We who are speaking of the material interests of England are thinking, not of the bondholders, but of the great dominion which we possess in India, and the important interests we possess all over the world, and we know that if we allow our rights to be trampled upon, and our subjects to be insulted, their property to be confiscated, and the lives even of our officers and seamen to be rendered insecure—that if we stand tamely by and allow these things to happen, the mischief will not be confined to the particular spot where they occur. We know, as Sir Richard Temple, speaking with his great knowledge and experience, has told us, that the influence of these things may extend further, and that the tumults of Cairo may find an echo in Calcutta and Bombay. (Hear, hear.) We know that if once it comes to be believed that England is too prone to indifference, or too satisfied with her own prosperity at home to care about her sons who go abroad, the sun of England, indeed, will have begun to set, and it will not be long before you are left in entire gloom. (Cheers.) It is not our desire now to raise any question as between us and the Government, but I cannot help pointing out to you how very largely they are responsible for the misuse they have made of the opportunities they have had of settling the question which has now become so embarrassing. More than once in the course of the correspondence the Government has laid before us, you can see that there were opportunities when, if they had not chosen, voluntarily chosen, to close their eyes to them, they could have put a stop to the growing mischief before it had attained anything like large proportions. (Cheers.) If they had spoken early, and spoken with determination, with the resolution that what they said they were going to do they would do—(cheers)—and would do it without caring whether any other nation approved or disapproved, I believe the mischiefs which have arisen would never have reached their present magnitude. Or, if they had even taken the contrary course, and said, "We mean to do nothing at all; we mean to leave you to your own devices; it is no business of ours," even such a course, unsatisfactory as it would have been, and utterly reprobated as it would have been by our party, and I believe by the country, still they would have given less cause of complaint to those who are sufferers now by their action; still they would have taken a position which would have been understood, and to which they could have accommodated themselves; and still they might have maintained among those who belong to the peace-at-any-price party the reputation of consistency. (A laugh.) But they have, I venture to say, placed themselves in so false a position that it is impossible for them to come out of it without a considerable amount of discredit—(hear, hear)—and we can only pray that they may be content with coming out of it with some discredit to themselves, and that they will endeavour to come out of it without injury to the honour and good faith of this country. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) They have made difficult, in every possible way, every means that could be employed for the solution of the question which has arisen. They have neglected to avail themselves of the assistance that was offered by the Sultan. They have insulted the Sultan. (Hear, hear.) They have made the smallest possible use of those means which were presented to them, and which you will find in the correspondence that has been laid before Parliament were offered to them on the part of the Sovereign of the Khedive. At the same time they had encouraged the Khedive to go forward with confidence that he would be supported by the power of England and France, but especially of England. (Cheers.) And now, having acted with the most perfect loyalty and good faith, and with an amount of courage for which very few were prepared, we find him left in a position, or threatened to be left in a position, of the greatest difficulty, to the utter shame, I venture to say, of the counsels of England. (Cheers.) The time is coming when we shall have to go through these matters carefully, and to bring our charges against the Government. These matters will then be fully discussed, but at the present moment it is most important that our voices should be raised in order to prevent further mischief being done. The Conference is sitting, and we are, therefore, not surprised to be told by the Government of the day that their lips are sealed, and that it is impossible that they should say anything to us until the Conference is closed. But although their lips are sealed, and although it is impossible for us while their lips are sealed to enter into a full discussion of the matter, it is not too late for us—on the contrary, it seems to me to be the proper time for us and for England—to speak and to tell them what it is we look to them to do. (Cheers.) The time may soon come when that will be too late. The time now is for us to speak out, and it is, I think, with no hesitating voice that this meeting pronounces its mind as to the duty which lies upon the Government. (Loud cheers.)

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to those of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurence, F.R.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurence's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON THE FUTURE OF OUR UNIVERSITIES.

We have just received the two sermons preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, before the University of Cambridge, on last Ascension-Tide. They are published by Messrs. Rivington, and from them we quote the following:—

"No one can doubt that a new era has opened upon our Colleges and Universities. The new codes of their statutes, which have been lying on the tables of both Houses of Parliament during the present month, cannot fail to be fruitful in great results. Whether those results will be for good or evil depends, under God, mainly upon yourselves, and especially upon you, my younger brethren. They will be what you make them.

"A breaking up of ancient principles, and an abandonment of time-honoured practices, is imminent—it is inevitable. Our forefathers did not look on the Universities as mere secular emporiums, in which knowledge was to be bought and sold for temporal profit, or material advantage, or for earthly enjoyment and personal aggrandisement. No; they regarded them as holy temples, in which science and literature were consecrated to God, and were inspired with hopes full of immortality, and in which men ministered to Him with holy worship, wherein they looked upward to Him for the outpouring of His grace, in prayers, scriptures, and sacraments, and in which they looked forward to the advancement of His glory and the eternal welfare of mankind as the aims and ends of their existence, and from which successive generations went forth to serve God in the Church and Realm of England, and to bring blessing and honour upon both.

"The watchwords of our two Universities—'Domine, Illuminatio mea,' 'Hinc lucem et pocula sacra'—are witnesses of this consecration.

"But such sentiments as these seem to have found little favour with some who have undertaken the difficult task of reforming these venerable institutions. The results of their work will soon appear. Let us pray God that the Church and Nation may not have cause to rue it, but be benefited by it.

"But the question is, What is to be done by ourselves under such circumstances as these? One thing certainly ought not to be done. And what is that? Let us not despair.

"We may be on the eve, not only in our Universities, but in our Church and Realm, of some great disruption. Be it so. Let it be even as great as that of the Roman Empire in the fifth century.

"What was the view taken of that crisis by great men?

"There were then two different schools of thought. There was the school of St. Jerome, who gave up all as lost. 'Quid saluum est, si Roma perit? in una urbe totus orbis interit.' (St. Jerome, Prolog. in Ezekiel.)

"But on the other side there was the school of St. Augustine and of his followers, Orosius and Salvian. Goths and Vandals, Franks and Burgundians were, it is true, in their eyes instruments of God's wrath, and ministers of God's judgments, not only on the heathen world, but on a corrupt and degenerate Christianity. But they pointed with thankfulness to the fact that many were chastened and purified thereby. Society was stirred to its lowest depths; men were sifted and winnowed. Their personal character was tested. Many fell away, but others stood the trial nobly. The Church was glorified by martyrdoms, especially in the Vandal persecutions in Africa. The sacking of Rome by Alaric produced illustrious examples of heroic courage and suffering. Families were uprooted from their ancestral possessions. But the instability of all worldly things made them look upward. The turmoils of earth reminded them of the peace of heaven. The ruin of Rome made them think of the Jerusalem that is above. The passing away of the Empire of the Caesars led them to meditate on the Kingdom of Christ, which will never be destroyed. Many who had been lovers of pleasure then became lovers of God. They who had doted on this world's wealth now became rich in faith. Roman patricians and honourable matrons, who traced their lineage from Paulus Æmilius and the Scipios, and even from Æneas and Agamemnon, quitted their gilded palaces and consecrated their wealth and devoted their lives to Christ, in the building of hospitals and asylums, in the endowment of religious houses of brotherhoods and sisterhoods. St. Jerome himself, who wept over the ruins of Rome, profited by its fall. A stream of the riches and piety of Rome flowed into his monastery at Bethlehem, and cheered him in his learned labours on the Word of God. St. Augustine's greatest literary work was due to the decline and fall of Rome. In it, when his own city, Hippo, was besieged by Vandal armies, he raised the eyes of Christendom from the ephemeral turmoils and fading triumphs of the City of this World to the eternal peace and immortal glory of the City of God.

"Yet, further, the new world came into contact with the old. The rude barbarians of the North were brought under the influence of Southern civilisation, and within the fold of Christendom. Christian Missions were set on foot; fresh life was infused into the languid decrepitude of the Roman Empire by the immigration of hardy and vigorous tribes from the North, that sowed the seeds of those mighty kingdoms, famous in arts and arms, which afterwards adorned its ancient cities with Christian colleges and churches. A similar process may perhaps be now reproduced among ourselves. We cannot hope to retain much which we dearly love and justly prize. The support of venerable laws, the props of ancient precedents, are giving way beneath our feet. But when public protection sinks, private energies emerge. Great men live above laws. Churches survive Parliaments. When national institutions perish, prophets and heroes arise. When the Church of Israel was disestablished by King Ahab, Elijah stood forth on Carmel. When the Temple was in ruins and God's people in exile, a Jeremiah, an Ezekiel, and a Daniel shone gloriously in the national gloom. So it may be with us. It will be our own fault if it is not so, in our Church, in our Colleges, and in our Universities.

"Brethren, consider this. In the marble terminus of the Pantheon at Athens, its ancient heroes were divinised; and the view of their glory, seated in calm immortality, stimulated the youthful racers in their course. And the Apostle to the

Hebrews, having in the eleventh chapter displayed what we may almost call a sacred Panathenaic Frieze of ancient worthies and martyrs of the true faith, opens the twelfth chapter of this epistle with the stirring appeal to his hearers: "Seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

"Those ancient witnesses of the faith who had stood alone in a faithless world, proved by their examples that religious heroism is possible in the worst times, and that such virtues are evoked and stimulated by the world's secularism, and win the noblest victories then."

"So it may be with us. Our Colleges may be secularised by law. But no laws can secularise our hearts; except by our own fault. No one can rob us of our magnificent past. Men may abrogate our statutes, but they cannot cancel our history; it is stereotyped for ever. Let us look at the cloud of witnesses by which we are encompassed, and which rains down a golden shower of glory on our heads. If we are disposed to flag and falter, because we imagine we are left alone to do battle for the faith, let us think of them. Think of Enoch, the seventh from Adam, speaking of judgment to come. Think of Noah, building his Ark. Think of Lot, a preacher of righteousness to the cities of the plain. Think of Abraham, leaving his home for a strange land, and becoming the friend of God and the father of the faithful. Think of Joseph alone in Egypt. Think of Moses, standing before Pharaoh. Think of Joshua and Caleb, witnessing to God when the people took up stones to stone them. Think of Elijah, alone on Mount Carmel. Think of Micaiah, the son of Imlah, alone among the false prophets of Ahab. Think of the three children in the furnace at Babylon, alone, and yet not alone, for one like the Son of God was with them. Think of the aged prophet Daniel, at his prayers, and in the lions' den. Think of the courage of the aged priests, Mattathias on his death-bed, and Eleazar on the rack, in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes. Think of the valour of Judas Maccabeus and his brethren in those evil days; and of the heroic mother and her seven sons, rejoicing to be martyrs of the Faith in the hope of a glorious resurrection. Think of John the Baptist, before Herod Antipas. Think of St. Stephen, before the Council at Jerusalem, and looking up to heaven in his martyrdom, and transfigured with heavenly glory. Think of St. Paul, singing psalms and hymns at midnight in the prison at Philippi, with his feet in the stocks; and think of him before Felix, Festus, Agrippa, and Nero. Think of St. Peter on the cross at Rome; and of St. John an exile at Patmos, seeing Christ revealed in glory. Think of St. Ignatius, his scholar, among the lions at Rome; and of St. Polycarp, amid the flames at Smyrna, witnesses to Christ. Think of the faithful women, martyrs at Lyons and Vienne, 'out of weakness made strong.' Think of St. Athanasius, remaining firm for forty-seven years, like a rock of adamant, a faithful witness to the Godhead of Christ. Think of St. Basil, resisting the Arian Emperor Valens in his church at Caesarea. Think of St. Ambrose, reproving and repelling the Emperor Theodosius at Milan after the massacre at Thessalonica, and defending the churches of Milan against the Arian Empress Justina. Think of St. Chrysostom at Constantinople, content to be banished for the truth. Think of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, in the flames at Oxford. Think of Archbishop Whitgift, reproving Queen Elizabeth for sacrilege. Think of the 2,000 confessors who resigned their benefices and fellowships in the Civil Wars, rather than be untrue to God and disloyal to their king. Think of Strafford and Laud and Charles I., martyrs on the scaffold. Think of our own Mackenzie in Africa; and of Bishop Patteson in the Melanesian canoe, lying with the palm branch on his breast, gained by a martyr's death, and a pledge of future glory. Above all, think of Him Who is the true and faithful witness, from Whom all their graces and hopes of glory flowed. Think of Christ before Caiaphas, and before Pilate; think of Him on Calvary, 'Who for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down on the right hand of the throne of glory.'

"Suffer me now to make an appeal to you, my younger brethren, by way of practical exhortation."

"No greater calamity could happen to England than that the ancient Universities should cease to be schools of the Prophets. It would far ill with the spiritual health of the nation, and would be disastrous to Christianity at home and abroad, if the study of theology were to languish in our Colleges, and were to be divorced from that of philology and of pure and applied mathematics, and from scientific and literary pursuits. Yet, bear with me for expressing a fear that this may now be the case; and that a large proportion of the future clergy of England may be trained elsewhere than in our two great ancient Universities. Even now there are more than twelve Theological Colleges in different places in England and Wales; and the statistics of our recent ordinations show that relatively the number of candidates for Holy Orders from our ancient Universities is declining, and is now not much more than 50 per cent. of the whole."

"Do not imagine that I would disparage the work of these Theological Colleges. No; that work is a great work: it is of inestimable value to the Church and Nation. But it would be much to be regretted that Theology, as a science, should depend upon those Colleges for its cultivation, and that the spiritual work of the Church, as the teacher of the nation, should be consigned to students nurtured in them; or that those Theological Colleges should in that respect be allowed to supplant our ancient Universities, instead of being supplementary to them."

"Suffer me, then, to plead with you the cause of Theology—the queen of sciences, as our own great philosopher, Francis Bacon, called it—the 'Sabbath and haven of all human contemplations.' Suffer me to plead with you the cause of one of the most honourable professions of all—that of a priest in the Church of God, as it was portrayed by Francis Bacon's dear friend and fellow-collegian—less illustrious in his own sight for his noble birth from the house of Pembroke, than for his being allowed to serve as a minister at God's altar—one of the sweetest and saintliest of scholars and poets, George Herbert. The office of a clergyman in the Church of England offers now few worldly advantages; but

there never was a time when it had such attractions for truly heroic and chivalrous spirits. Look at the missionary fields, in India, China, and Africa, whitening to the harvest. Harvest-fields they are, and battle-fields also; and they have already had power to stimulate the energies of soldiers of the cross at Cambridge and in the sister University. And may I point to mission fields nearer home? England is rapidly becoming a great town. Our rural populations are dwindling away, and are gravitating towards our cities. The Church is weak in those towns. Secularism and Unbelief are strong there. Their only hope of being won to Christ is by bands of able, holy, devout, learned, and eloquent Evangelists, such as our Universities alone are able to send forth. Are there not some hearts here that may be stirred, some spirits that may be fired with holy zeal, to join together in this grand crusade?

"England needs bold and courageous preachers to the rich and noble. She needs preachers such as St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, and St. Chrysostom. What would they have said to the luxurious voluptuousness, the revelry and riot, the reckless gambling, the profuse extravagance of what is familiarly called a 'London season,' at a time when our religious societies are languishing for lack of funds, and when our great towns are almost lapsing into heathenism? What would they have said to those who move conspicuously in London society, and there set up and worship idols of their own making—idols tainted by sins of impurity which God abhors—and who, perhaps, go forth and hold public meetings and give lectures to the poor on the duties of temperance, sobriety, and chastity? What would they have said to the evil influences flowing downwards from the higher ranks to the lower and middle classes of society, and contaminating them by bad examples, and by the scandals of vice in high places; engendering bitter scorn in the minds of the multitude for those above them, and a passionate exasperation against social distinctions of rank and privilege and property, and a vindictive eagerness to destroy them? What would they have said to some, who ought to be examples of piety and virtue to others, and yet ashamed of acknowledging that it is God who maketh men to be of one mind in a house (Ps. lxxviii. 6), by worshipping Him in family prayer; ashamed of owning Him as Creator and Giver of all good things by invoking Him at their meals, and praying Him to sanctify and bless His creatures to their use (1 Tim. iv. 5); but not ashamed of what is shameful—not ashamed of desecrating the sanctity of Marriage, and not ashamed of marriages consequent on Divorce produced by conjugal unfaithfulness; ashamed of what is noble and honourable and glorious, and forgetful of His warning Who said, 'Whosoever is ashamed of Me and of My words, in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed when He cometh in the glory of his Father and of the holy angels' (Mark viii. 38)."

Who can cope with such evils as these? You, my younger brethren—you, by your position in society. Some of you, it may be, are of noble blood, most of you of gentle birth; you can do this by your virtuous example, your moral courage and boldness, your faithful, brave, and loyal confession of Christ before men. You, by God's help, may stay the plague, and heal the diseases of English Society."

"Brethren, a great religious movement—that of the Salvation Army—is now stirring the hearts of the people. It has a message to ourselves. It points to our own shortcomings. We call ourselves a Catholic and Apostolic Church. We speak of the Divine institution of Episcopacy, and of the other two orders of the Christian Ministry, and of the spiritual blessings dispensed by their means. We preach, and preach rightly, on the necessity of Holy Baptism, and of the gift of the Holy Ghost in Confirmation, and of the privileges of coming to Holy Communion, and of the claims of the Church of England as dispensing the Word and Sacrament to the nation."

But what is our present condition? Test it by the statistics of Confirmation, to which according to our laws, every baptised person ought to be brought when at years of discretion, and which is the prescribed entrance to Holy Communion.

"The present population of England and Wales amounts to twenty-six millions; but of these twenty-six millions not nearly one per cent. per annum is brought to Confirmation. The number confirmed last year in all our thirty-one dioceses in England and Wales was only 176,464."

"This being the case, we need not be surprised that the Salvation Army should have appeared among us, and have produced a marvellous impression on our people."

"What, then, is to be done? Are we to surrender our principles? Are we to accept a form of Christianity which preaches Christianity without a church, without creeds, without a ministry, without sacraments, without a definite sense of the Bible? In a word, without the appointed means of grace which were instituted by Christ, and by which the Holy Spirit has vouchsafed to work for eighteen hundred years?"

This we cannot do. But we have no right to be angry—except with ourselves; rather we ought to thank God that the Salvation Army is now awakening us, as by a startling alarm, from our present spiritual slumber, to a sense of our duty, and is stimulating us to emulate its zeal and enthusiasm; and to pray God to fill our hearts with ardent love for those vast myriads, whose nature the Son of God has taken, for whom He shed His blood on the Cross; and to beseech God the Holy Ghost to come down with great power and might upon us and them, and to bless them, and to quicken our faith in Christ's promises to the Church, to be with her for ever, so that she may be, as He intends she should, His own Salvation Army to the world, fighting under the banner of the Cross, with the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, against sin, the world, and the devil."

"We need an increase of the English Episcopate for the due ministering of Confirmation. But on this point I must not dwell. I speak now to you."

"Who among you, my younger brethren, will enlist in that Salvation Army? Many a battle-field calls now for your courage; many a campaign, for victory under the great Captain of Salvation, is now opening before you. Let me be allowed to cite one among many. In the diocese of Lincoln there is the town of Nottingham; its population has rapidly risen to 188,000. I do not hesitate to

say that it demands your missionary zeal and energies as much even as Delhi or Calcutta. It needs a company of preachers, burning with love for Christ and for the souls redeemed by Him, and with zeal for the glory of God. Who will join together in such a conscription as this? Who will go forth in such a glorious crusade to save souls?"

"Limiting the question to our own country, we may answer that our Universities are best qualified for the task. We cannot contend against such a well-organised force as that of Rome, by illiterate zeal, by blind enthusiasm, by ignorant fanaticism, or by the coldness of philosophic speculations, or by a creedless and colourless Christianity, or by discordant sects of yesterday. We need a learned clergy. We require an historical Christianity. We need a Church, such as, thank God, the Church of England is; professing a faith grounded on Holy Scripture, as interpreted by the Creeds of ancient Christendom, and tracing her spiritual lineage, and the ministerial commission by which she dispenses the Word and Sacraments, backward in uninterrupted succession through eighteen centuries to the throne of Christ, her Head, seated in heavenly glory. And in order that such a Church as this may be preserved in Evangelical truth, Apostolic order, and Catholic love, we need a Clergy qualified by sound learning, calm and sober judgment, vigorous energy and well-trained ability, and holiness of life, to defend her, such as this University has never failed to supply, and such, as is devoutly to be hoped, she ever may send forth, according to the need, in increasing abundance."

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

On Tuesday the seventh Canterbury Diocesan Conference assembled in the library of Lambeth Palace, which was well filled by both clerical and lay members. The Primate presided. The proceedings commenced with a celebration of Holy Communion in the chapel of the Palace. The Archbishop introduced the business by warmly commending for confidence and liberal Christian aid the religious and philanthropic societies of the diocese, dwelling on their several merits and needs. The list included the Education Society, the Church Building Society, the Church Education Fund, the Diocesan Theological College, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Hospitals, the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, the Diocesan Penitentiary, the Choral Union, the Society for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, and the Missionary Students' Association in connection with St. Augustine's College. The reports of its Committees were then laid before the Conference. The first was on the part it was to bear in the Central Council of Diocesan Representatives. This gave rise to a debate lasting over an hour, upon a resolution moved by the Bishop of Dover, for carrying out the Committee's recommendation to elect three lay and three clerical members to the Central Council, but with an instruction to make no appeal to Parliament or Convocation without first consulting their constituency. Canon Knollys (secretary), the Archdeacon of Maidstone, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., having spoken, Mr. A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., moved, by way of amendment, the omission of the instruction. After further discussion the Bishop of Dover consented to modify his proposal in that sense, and it was then agreed to. The reports on the New Education Code and the Dilapidation Act respectively, were adopted without demur. After the adjournment for lunch, EARL STANHOPE spoke on the Bills now before Parliament affecting the Church (the Church Boards Bill, Churchwardens' Admission Bill, Church Patronage Bill, and Rating of Places of Worship Bill). He owned in general that all dealt with matters more or less demanding legislation, but contended that all needed to be greatly amended, and urged that during the recess public opinion should be matured for the improvement of these measures for the greater benefit of the Church. Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE replied. Messrs. R. FURLEY and T. BADDELEY spoke in favour of the Churchwardens' Admission Bill, which was sharply criticised by Messrs. C. POWELL and T. CHARRINGTON. The Archbishop, in summing up, said he thought the questions dealt with in the Church Boards' Bill had not yet been sufficiently ventilated. On the Churchwardens' Admission Bill, he remarked that the fees paid to Archdeacons were no grievance to churchwardens, being paid by the clergy. No class did so much and such good work for £200 a year as the Archdeacons, and the subtraction of these fees would materially diminish their income. He expressed the hope that the traffic in Church livings would soon be abolished. The publication of the evidence taken at the instance of the House of Lords made it only a question of time. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., followed by Messrs. J. M. Clabon, and J. Richardson, Sir E. Filmer, M.P., Canon Jeffreys, and Messrs. Chapman and Powell, discussed extraordinary tithes and the law of distress for the recovery of tithe. This brought the first day of the Conference to a close.

On Wednesday the Conference resumed and concluded its session, the Archbishop again presiding. The proceedings, which were introduced by the Primate, lasted six hours. The main topic of discussion was the Salvation Army, on which subject a paper was read by the Rev. R. W. HOARE, vicar of St. Michael's, Croydon, who gave a short sketch of the history of the movement from its inauguration by Mr. Booth in 1865. Its attitude to the Church he believed to be at least neutral, if not friendly. The Church could learn from the Army by adopting earnest out-door preaching, and by leading people to testify publicly to the Word of God in their souls. If the Salvation Army came into their parishes, let the clergy invite it to a special service (not Holy Communion); let them try to win its converts to the Church and speak to them plainly of the Church's claims. The Church might do something to incline the whole Army in her favour by bringing the leaders to a conference with representative Churchmen. Above all, the Church must realise the fact that vast multitudes of the English people were outside all religious influences, and she must use some new measures, as well as old ones, to win them to her fold. The Rev. W. E. M. NUNN laid before the Conference three questions for its consideration:—Could the Church utilise the Salvation Army? Was there any hope of inducing that new religious body to abandon its more objectionable maxims and

methods? If not, could not the Church organise a Salvation Army of her own? The speaker pointed out in detail the antagonism between the methods and the spirit of the Salvation Army and those of the Church of England. That Army was far too much intoxicated with its great successes to lay aside its extravagances. On the other hand, the fact that in countless parishes not one working man in three was to be found within their churches rendered it absolutely necessary for the Establishment, if it was to remain national, to enrol a large reserve force analogous to the Salvation Army. The next speaker was the Rev. RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, who said that, whether they liked or disliked the Salvation Army, it was a huge fact, and one which must be faced. As regards its present strength, he would attribute it first to the extraordinarily rapid success which the Army had already met with; secondly, to the employment of all its converts from the very first in the Army's work, and the consequent multiplication of countless centres of influence; thirdly, to the "Ritualism" of banners, titles, and uniforms; fourthly, to the recognition of the value of personal testimony borne by speakers on a level with their audiences; fifthly, to the use of language "understanded of the people"; and, lastly, to the personal ability, administrative power, and devoted earnestness of its leaders. After remarks upon each of these heads, Mr. Davidson went on to speak of the sources of the Army's weakness as a permanent power for good. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. E. Hoare, Canon Smith, Canon Elwyn, and others, and the debate was summed up by the PRIMATE, who expressed his opinion that the alternatives now before the Church were the finding some way of working with the Salvation Army as an auxiliary force for the restoration of the masses of our countrymen to the national religion, or the doing the same work without its help, but by analogous though less objectionable methods. The election to the Central Council of Earl Stanhope, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and of Canons Elwyn, Smith, and Knollys was announced, and the other topics on the agenda having been disposed of the Conference closed.

WHEN?

A QUERY ADDRESSED TO THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

The months roll on—the year grows old,
And, prompted by their mute suggestion,
May we, Sir Oracle, make bold
To ask one timid little question?
We would not seem, for worlds, to doubt,
Or challenge your supreme discretion,
But somehow there has got about
A murmur, growing with the session,
And anxious minds with tongue and pen
Are putting that brief query, "When?"

As thus: There goes a rumour round,
No doubt exaggerated greatly,
That crime and violence abound
Among Old Ireland's sons—and lately
'Twas said, though how such gossip came,
We know not, to be circulated,
That Erin's curse and England's shame
Would shortly be eradicated.
We know it will be so—but then,
Are we to blame for asking "When?"

A second strange report was spread,
Coloured of course upon transcription,
Of English blood unjustly shed
By cut-throats Arab and Egyptian;
And shortly followed rumours rife
Of England's honest resolution
For every slaughtered subject's life
To claim a rightful retribution—
She will, no doubt—but Englishmen
Are naturally asking "When?"

And yet another rumour goes,
Offering of course of mere invention,
That British arms 'mid foreign foes
Excite but laughter at the mention;
But should it prove that England's name
Thus basely were humiliated,
The guardians of our country's fame
Will surely see her vindicated?
Precisely! Yes; but once again
You'll pardon us for asking "When?"

We would not willingly obtrude,
Or press a query hard to answer;
But natural solicitude
Bids you'll inform us, if you can, Sir,
Whether the whisper is correct,
Or merely wanton fabrication,
That future sessions will effect
A little useful legislation?
We hoped as much; but human ken
Scarce hopes to solve the problem "When?"

When "explanations" grow precise,
When words admit of some solution,
When promises no more suffice
Without some sign of execution,
When statesmanship knows higher claims
Than party power and party wishes,
When "policy" has nobler aims
Than schemes for clutching loaves and fishes—
Then—only then, and not till then,
Will England raise her head again!

—St. James's Gazette.

Some few days since Sir Benjamin Phillips received from the Sultan of Zanzibar a letter, of which the following is a translation:—"In the name of God, the Pitiful, the Compassionate.—From Barghash-bin-Said to the esteemed friend the Chairman of the Union Company. May he be preserved!—We trust that you are well and in good health. Nothing has occurred here but what is satisfactory. Our steamer the Nyanza sails for your parts, having on board our friend Peera Dewjee. The rest you will learn from him. You will receive two tasks of ivory. Anything else that you may require, a hint thereof will find its way to me. Written by order—MAHAMMAD-BIN-SALIM.—May 10, 1882." On Wednesday the representative of the Sultan, who was accompanied by Sir John Kirk, the Consul-General of Her Majesty at Zanzibar, presented the tasks to Sir Benjamin at his residence, 46, Portman-square.

WORKS BY
ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D.D.,
 LATE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS: Essays on
 Ecclesiastical Subjects. 12s.

WESTMINSTER SERMONS, PREACHED
 ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS. 12s.

HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH.
 FROM ABRAHAM TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA. 3 vols.
 38s.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOT-
 LAND. 7s. 6d.

THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL TO THE
 CORINTHIANS. 18s.

SINAI AND PALESTINE, IN CONNEC-
 TION WITH THEIR HISTORY. 14s.

THE BIBLE IN THE HOLY LAND.
 Being Extracts from the above work, for Young
 Persons. 3s. 6d.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF CAN-
 TERBURY. 7s. 6d.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF WEST-
 MINSTER ABBEY, from its Foundation down to
 the Year 1876. 15s.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF
 DR. ARNOLD. 2 vols. 12s.

MEMOIR OF EDWARD, CATHERINE,
 AND MARY STANLEY. 9s.

SERMONS PREACHED DURING A
 TOUR IN THE EAST WITH H.R.H. THE PRINCE
 OF WALES. 9s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the FORTH-
 COMING NUMBER of the above Periodical must be
 forwarded to the Publisher by the 7th, and BILLS by
 the 10th July.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

HART, SON, PEARD, & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF

CHURCH METAL WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

SECTION I.—CAST IRON GATES, RAILINGS, CROSSES, &c.
 SECTION II.—WROUGHT IRON do. do.
 SECTION III.—LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, BELL PULLS, &c.
 SECTION IV.—GAS, CANDLE, AND OIL FITTINGS.
 SECTION V.—CHURCH PLATE, BRASSES, LECTERNS, &c.
 SECTION VI.—FURNITURE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

MEDALS—

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, AND PHILADELPHIA.

SHOW ROOMS:

168, REGENT STREET, W.,
 AND
 53 to 58, WYCH ST., STRAND, LONDON.

TURKEY, PERSIAN, AND
INDIAN CARPETS.

THOS. BONTOR AND COMPANY, LATE
WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,

No. 35 & 36, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
 Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other
 Carpets in the Newest Designs.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Have it in your houses, and use no other, for it is
 the safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea
 or Bilious Sickness, Smallpox, and Headache, having
 peculiar and exclusive merits.

In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s. each.

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME
JUICE SYRUP. "A perfect luxury;" effervescent
 with Pyretic Saline, a delightful summer drink. In
 bottles, 2s. and 4s. 6d. each.

Sold by all Chemists; and the Maker, 113, Holborn,
 London.

EDE AND SON,
ROBE MAKERS,

By Special Appointment,
 TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
 THE LORD CHANCELLOR, THE BISHOPS,
 CORPORATION OF LONDON, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY GOWNS
 of every description.

Robes, Chimers and Lawn Sleeves.

Surplices for Clergy and Choir.

Hoods, Bands, Scarves, Clergy Collars,
 Stoles, Bands, Band Cases, Sermon Cases,
 College Caps.

FULL-SLEEVE GOWNS FOR PRESENTATION.

PEERS', LEGAL, AND CORPORATION ROBES.

Established 1809.

34, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

NOTICE

The JOHN BULL may be obtained on the
 day of publication, at Messrs. SMITH and Son's
 Railway Book-stalls, or of any Newsagent, at
 5d. per copy, or direct from the Office on the
 following terms:—

Annual Subscription ... In advance, 23s. Credit, 22s.
 Half-Yearly ditto ... " 12s. " 14s.
 One Quarter ... " 7s.

Two or more Copies, in advance, One Guinea each per
 annum.

CHARGE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Public Companies, 1s. per line.
 General Trade Advertisements (Reduction for Series),
 9d. per line.
 Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths inserted at
 3s. 6d. each.
 Advertisements over Leader, 1s. per line.

N.B.—Advertisements from the country must be pre-
 paid; sums not exceeding 5s. may be sent in stamps;
 above that amount by Post-Office Orders, made payable
 (at the FLEET STREET Money Order Office) to THOMAS
 DIXON, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The situation in Egypt remains unchanged. The Turkish Government professes itself entirely satisfied with the present position of affairs, and, as an earnest of its satisfaction, has bestowed a decoration upon the KHEDIVÉ and the Order of the Medjidie upon ARABI BEY. The Conference has met, but it is difficult to understand that any good results can attend its deliberations. England is pledged in the most solemn way to maintain TEWFIK PASHA as Khedive, and to deprive ARABI BEY of the authority that he now wields in Egypt. These are objects that the other Great Powers notoriously regard with little favour. It is said that Turkey will be called upon to despatch a force to Egypt to effect a settlement. It is, of course, possible that to prevent an armed intervention on the part of England the Sublime Porte may despatch troops to Egypt. But it is folly to believe that Turkey will endeavour to carry out the aims of English policy. The existing situation in Egypt has been brought about by Turkish diplomacy; any fresh steps that Turkey may take will be directed to the advancement of Turkish interests on the banks of the Nile. The English Government is busily engaged in warlike preparations, and there is, unhappily, too much reason to fear that no alternative is left but an English expedition to Egypt, unless English honour and English interests are alike to be sacrificed.

By slow degrees the truths with regard to the recent history of Egyptian affairs are being revealed. The English Government shows an intelligible reluctance to the prompt publication of the papers that may throw light upon its diplomacy, and has exercised a discreet supervision over the despatches which have been given to the world that does not tend to the full enlightenment of public opinion. Happily other Governments have less reasons for reticence, and the appearance of the French Yellow-book gives a fair insight into the proceedings of the Western Powers in their dealings with Egypt. The critical condition of the Egyptian question was long since apparent, and M. GAMBETTA, who was then in power in France, quite appreciated the necessity that would arise for action if English and French influence were to be maintained at Cairo. He was prepared for the allied intervention of England and France in Egypt, and urged his opinions upon the British Government. From the English point of view the objections to a similar intervention are many and obvious. Instead, however, of allowing these objections to be manifest, Lord GRANVILLE held out the vague appearance of concurrence in a policy that there was no intention to pursue. True to his feline sobriquet, Lord GRANVILLE played with M. GAMBETTA as a cat plays with a mouse. It must be allowed that English diplomacy was wanting both in frankness and decision. Events were allowed to drift onwards, and the English Cabinet took refuge in vacillations and hesitations from the obligation of firm resolutions. The results are now apparent in the present condition of Egyptian affairs. The diplomacy that is responsible for despatches which are intended to be without effect—*notes pour rire*—that sends ultimatums which are not enforced, not only brings contempt upon a Government, but involves the country in discredit, if not in dishonour.

The important speech that Lord SALISBURY delivered to an enthusiastic meeting at

Willis's Rooms on Thursday came opportunely to emphasise all that England has at stake in Egypt. In his vigorous declarations of the necessity of a firm policy on the part of the Government, Lord SALISBURY gave expression to the hopes and fears that at present agitate public opinion. But it was quite clear that the conviction of the meeting was that there was far more to be feared than to be hoped for from the present Administration. The desire to strengthen the hands of the Government appeared to be regarded as dictated by an amiable and polite oblivion of the chronic feebleness of the past. It was clearly doubted whether you could put a backbone into the Jellyfish Ministry. "Turn them out" was the course that the meeting urged, and there is little doubt that the meeting represented the conviction of the majority of educated Englishmen as to the duty that devolves upon the leaders of the Opposition at the present time. The Government throughout its career has demonstrated that the honour and interests of England are not safe in its custody. The time has come for the Opposition not only to criticise but to act. Patriotism demands that at the first opportunity the Government shall be forced to ascertain by an appeal to the country whether its past career has merited public approval, and whether it can still claim to possess the national confidence.

The Irish landlords are at length taking measures to vigorously defend themselves against the dishonest and disloyal conspiracy that has been strenuously and effectively working for the last two years to bring about their ruin. Thus far the Land League has found the Irish landlords an easy prey to its organisation of murder and terrorism; they have been struck at one by one, and in the silly isolation that they have maintained have been powerless to contend against the formidable combination arrayed against them. Now they are about to combine in their turn, and avail themselves of the advantages that result from union and organisation. The Land Corporation that has been formed for the purposes of defeating the nefarious attempts of the Land League to carry out its revolutionary programme in its completeness will work by purely legal methods. It will simply provide that eviction shall follow the non-payment of rent, and that after eviction the land shall not, owing to intimidation, remain unoccupied or be permitted to go out of cultivation. The Land Leaguers have at once perceived the danger that is threatened to their cause by the abandonment of the attitude of timid defencelessness and political isolation that the Irish landlords have thus far maintained. They have exhausted the vocabulary of abuse and invective in vituperation of the novel resistance to their murderous agitation that those who have hitherto been their weak victims threaten. The Land Corporation will have all the sympathies of the English people, and in its struggle on behalf of legal rights and freedom of contract deserves the utmost support of the Executive Government.

After all CETEWAYO is to be brought to England. The foolish project that was at first adopted by the Government, and then abandoned in deference to the vigorous protests of Sir HENRY BULWER and the responsible authorities in South Africa, will, it is finally resolved, be carried out. The objections of Sir HENRY BULWER remain, but they have been waived in deference to the imperious hints from the Colonial Office. The visit of CETEWAYO is recognised to be the preliminary to his restoration to liberty, and will, it is assumed in South Africa, be followed by his reinstatement in his old position of sovereignty in Zululand. When these anticipations are widely held by the native population it is clear that direct encouragement is given to all the disorderly influences that are hostile to the existing settlement. The Home Government is careful to assert that by bringing CETEWAYO to England it does not commit itself to acceptance of the policy urged by his supporters. It would be interesting if explanations were to be furnished by Lord KIMBERLEY of the objects aimed at, and the advantages hoped for from CETEWAYO's visit. At present it seems that the sole result will be to give a fresh impulse to disturbance in South Africa.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

In anxious suspense men are waiting for the further developments of the Egyptian Question. At present the tranquillity of panic reigns at Cairo and Alexandria. The Europeans have abandoned the country, trade and commerce are at an end, and the crowds of starving

poor who are thronging in the cities suffice to indicate what the destruction of prosperity that the revolution has wrought will entail upon the Egyptian people. ARABI BEY remains in undisturbed possession of power, and the fact that he has from the first acted under the instructions of the Turkish Government is now openly avowed. In recompense for his skill and success he has received from the SULTAN the Order of the Medjidie. At the same time a decoration in diamonds has been conferred by the SULTAN upon the KHEDIVÉ. The Government of the SULTAN officially state that they hold that a satisfactory settlement in Egyptian affairs is now arrived at, and that no necessity exists for any further steps on the part of the European Powers beyond the recognition of the KHEDIVÉ's new Ministry. The placid announcement is of importance, from the fact that it is believed to signify the view that more than one of the Great Powers is disposed to take of the Egyptian crisis.

In the meantime the Conference is pursuing its deliberations at Constantinople. The Conference is apparently convoked at the invitation of the British Government to devise some means for the protection of British interests. This being the case, it is difficult to imagine that its consultations will result in any serious decisions. In other times English Ministers have held that it rested with them to maintain the honour and uphold the rights of their country, and have not sought the advice nor the assistance of other Powers, nor attempted to devolve upon a foreign Government the discharge of the elementary duties and responsibilities of a nation. No trustworthy information as to the proceedings of the Conference is forthcoming, but there are ominous indications that the other Great Powers are not indisposed to accept the view of the present situation in Egypt that recommends itself to the Sublime Porte. The recognition of the new Egyptian Ministry and the acquiescence in the pretensions of ARABI BEY will not improbably be recommended by the majority of the Powers represented at the Conference. The French Government itself is reported strongly to incline to accept accomplished facts in Egypt.

It is clear that the English Government cannot consent to any settlement of the Egyptian crisis such as is reported to meet with favour at the Conference. There are depths of degradation to which not even Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues are likely to stoop. No arrangement in Egypt can be permitted which does not secure the maintenance of the position and authority of TEWFIK PASHA as Khedive of Egypt, and which does not provide for the dismissal and exile of ARABI BEY. The honour of the country is pledged to the support of the present VICEROY, and every consideration of justice and expediency requires that exemplary punishment shall be dealt out to the military adventurer upon whom rests the responsibility for the massacres at Alexandria and for the commercial ruin in which the foreign residents in Egypt have been involved. The demands of the ultimatum put forward by the Governments of France and England are demands that, however tardily, England at least must enforce. No resolutions or decisions of the Conference can be permitted to interfere with the manifest necessity that is imposed upon the British Government and the British people of maintaining the honour and interests of Great Britain.

If English honour is to be vindicated; if the pledges of the English Government are to be redeemed; if reparation is to be exacted for the murder of English subjects; if English supremacy in Egypt is to be won back, it is abundantly clear that the prompt and resolute intervention of Great Britain in Egypt is inevitable. To no other Power can the task of vindicating the honour and interests of England be safely entrusted. The warlike preparations that are reported on all sides point to an adequate, if singularly tardy, estimate of the exigencies of the present situation. The Government has drifted and has delayed, has taken refuge in vacillation, has postponed prudent decisions, until there seems no escape from a resort to armed force if all that has been lost is to be retrieved. But although a readiness for warlike measures is displayed by the Government, there is an uneasy feeling that these demonstrations may only be the prelude to a fresh surrender. The Government does not possess the confidence of the English people, and the ignominious capitulations that it has previously made to successful force and struggling treason render even doubtful whether, in the end, all that England has at stake in Egypt may not be abjectly abandoned. So far the Government has displayed only blind blundering and cowardly irresolution when confronted

with the perils of the situation in Egypt. There is too much reason to fear that foresight and courage may be wanting in the future. It is this fear that inspired the enthusiastic meeting which applauded Lord SALISBURY's emphatic declarations as to the importance of strong and firm action on the part of the Government at the present crisis. It is unfortunate that a Government is in office which cannot be trusted to act with vigour when English honour and English interests are at stake. It is possible that the one endeavour of the Ministry is to find some plausible escape from the discharge of its obvious responsibilities. The English people may well wait in trepidation till the end of the Conference permits them to know whether the Government will do its duty; and there is too good reason why Englishmen should hold meetings at the present time to indicate the judgment that public opinion will pass upon the Ministry if it should prove false to the trust that is confided to it.

THE TERROR IN IRELAND.

The present week has been signalised by further murders that have been perpetrated in Ireland in accordance with the teachings of the Land League and in compliance with the decisions that have been arrived at by the secret tribunals of the revolutionary agitation. The method and system with which agrarian assassinations are now committed in Ireland point to the effective organisation that the criminal classes have elaborated. There is a melancholy monotony in the records of the outrages that day after day "wet Irish soil" with innocent blood." In each case the men who are marked down to be killed are calmly slaughtered in accordance with plans deliberately planned and callously carried out. The assassination of Mr. BLAKE and his servant has been effected with the same cool system that marked the murder of Mr. BOURKE and the trooper a short while since. Their doom was pronounced, the opportunity was watched and waited for, and then from behind a loopholed wall they were shot down in cold blood, while the assassins calmly went their way, secure in the help and the sympathy of the people of the district. The murders that week after week stain the domestic annals of Ireland are clearly and notoriously the work of a secret conspiracy. The secret conspiracy is in sympathetic union if not in direct connection with the Land League. And until this secret conspiracy is rooted out and destroyed, and its leaders and their accomplices hung or imprisoned for life, there can be no hope for tranquillity in Ireland.

Whilst Ireland is thus desolated by murder and outrage Lord SPENCER and Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN have the marvellous effrontery to affect to perceive that there is an improvement in the condition of the country, and to boast that no evil results have followed the release of the suspects and the Treaty of Kilmainham. It is singularly unwise to palter with truth in this fashion. The everyday records from Ireland incontestably show that the cessation of crime which it was assumed would follow the release of Mr. PARNELL and his supporters has not taken place. On the contrary the period that has elapsed since the resignation of Mr. FORSTER has been marked by an increase of crime. No lying assurances that Radical officials and Radical journalists impudently prefer can blind public opinion to the bitter truth. If a diminution of crime was to be the justification of the ignoble compact with professional lawbreakers that justification has certainly not been afforded.

No negotiations and agreements with Mr. PARNELL are likely to avail anything for the restoration of order in Ireland. It is the business of Mr. PARNELL to promote anarchy. It is by murder and outrage that he has achieved the successes of which his cause can already boast, and there is no reason to believe that he will cease to use the agencies by which the Irish revolution has thus far profited. The best hope for the suppression of Irish anarchy rests in the speedy passing into law of the new Coercion Bill and the vigorous and unsparing enforcement of its provisions. To this Bill the Irish Land Leaguers continue to offer vehement opposition. To a measure that has for its main objects the suppression of murder and outrage the Parliamentary allies of the assassins naturally give an uncompromising resistance. The outrage upon public morality of which the sympathisers with Irish crime in the House of Commons are guilty is one that merits a far severer punishment than the disgust and contempt of public opinion. A justifiable hope

exists that the moral responsibility for murder that rests upon so many of the leaders of the Irish Land League may in the end not escape appropriate justice.

It is satisfactory to find that the Irish landlords are at length about to unite for the protection of their interests. The meekness with which they have hitherto endured the organised attack upon their lives and property has unquestionably been a direct encouragement to increased outrages. They have everything to gain, and the national interests will directly profit by the vigorous vindication of the rights of property that are still left to them. The fierce denunciations that have been hurled against the combination into which the Irish landlords are about to enter is a significant evidence of the trepidation with which the Land League regards the departure from the attitude of helplessness that has hitherto been maintained. The landlords have so far shown a foolish confidence in the desire and ability of the present Executive to discharge the ordinary duties of a Government to protect life and property and to uphold the law. They show greater political wisdom in the tardy resolve to help themselves and to fight their own battles. English public opinion will regard with sympathy and approval their endeavour to resist the revolutionary agitation that is endeavouring not only to effect their ruin but to destroy the political institutions and the political connection with which they happen to be identified. The Irish landlords are struggling not merely on their own behalf but on behalf of the unity of the kingdom and the supremacy of the QUEEN. The time may not be far distant when in their struggle they will have the advantage of the support of an executive Government that will devote itself to the task of relentlessly stamping out anarchy and sedition, and will hold that its first duty in Ireland is to restore order and to maintain the security of life and property.

JUXTA DUBLIN.—No. III.

The non-Land League and anti-Land League Press of Ireland is certainly more truthful than the Davitt and Parnell Press, which ought to go some way in helping us English folks that desire to be fair in forming our judgments. In describing the "Lecture," for example, at the Rotundo, on which I animadverted last week, the *Freeman* says it was delivered to a "densely crowded" audience, which is simply a bare, naked, inexcusable, though not unaccountable untruth. The *Daily Express* is not far wrong in saying the room was about half-full. If the *Freeman* had said there was a considerable audience, which would, no doubt, have been probably twice as large but for the prices of admission, the *Freeman* would have told the truth; and I, as an inquiring Englishman, should have respected the *Freeman* for so doing. But as the "liberties" of Dublin have liberty to conceal assassins, so the *Freeman* is, I presume, "free" to convey false impressions to those who are not on the spot to detect and verify. It astonished me to note how many there were that paid the entrance money, considering the impoverished state of Ireland, and I think the *Express* pitches a false note in its otherwise weighty remarks, when it sneers at the "quickly vanishing patriotism" of the "Nationalists." Poor deluded creatures some of them are, and they looked as if many must have paid the last sixpences they had in the world to attend this pernicious demonstration of Ireland's hatred of England, or rather of the Land-Leaguers, hatred of laws and commerce, order and honour and truth, and of the determination of "Dillon's Lodge," the "Parnell Lodge," and the "Emmett Band," that there should be no peace with the Government till Ireland is "free."

There was one hopeful feature in the meeting. Mr. George saw plainly enough, and consistently enough, that to transfer land from landlords to tenants would only shift the venue of the question. Of what use is this transfer to the labourer or mechanic? Your Irish Land-Leaguer is no patriot, even in his own wild sense of the word. He refuses to let his own "patriotism" carry him a step further than self-interest dictates. In fact, the more you look at it, the more evident it becomes that it is a tenant, farmers' question, the Irish version of the "Farmers' Alliance," and of the anti-extraordinary tithe movement in England. In England I have long been persuaded that the two L's—landlords and labourers—will have to come together if the rent question, the labour question, the "improvements" question, and all other kindred questions are to be satisfactorily settled. It is the old story of Magna Charta over again: nobility for the people and the people for the nobility. If Lord Beaconsfield had lived on, to give to the labourers what he gave to the mechanics, the suffrage they will certainly gain; and to give it to them at the hands of the Conservatives, tenant-farmers would have been prevented from the agitation they are contemplating; and if they had not been so prevented, landlords could have farmed their own lands, as a remarkable article in the *Standard* some weeks ago said might come to be the case.

That, I am glad to see, is one of the features of the new landlords' association for Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his associates saw plainly that the tenant-farmers were the class out of which most discontent could be got together; and so the mere labourers and peasants, such as come over to England for harvest work, had to be shunted. Were I an Irish landlord, I should deliberately utilise the labourers of my estate, and lower my rents to farmers only on condition of the labourers' wages being raised, more labourers being employed, allotments being assigned, and so on.

Of course, that is quite wide of Mr. George's view. His idea is that labourers should be made discontented, not with the farmers, but with England, with wealth and intelligence, with the union of England and Ireland, and with "that Parliament over there." But Mr. George is not everybody, nor, indeed, anybody in particular; and is only of use to England and good order so far as he denounces the "mere transfer" of land from owner to tenant. He is quite right about that, and right in spite of himself. It was a ghastly suspicion of what this consistency might lead to that made Mr. Sexton find mild fault with the "American economist." The suggestion that to rob the landlords for the sake of enriching the farmer meant nothing great, or true, or patriotic, or economic, coming as it did from "one of ourselves, don't you see," was an awkward thing to deal with, and the "Emmett Band" could not exactly drown it in clamour, nor "our down-throdden patriots" quite yell away the words of "the man who had made his mark on the age." No doubt the story, told as Mr. George told it (interrupted only by cries of "physical force"), of how America won independence, accounts for his wishing to enlist the peasantry in "the cause." The tenant-farmers don't fight; they massacre and mutilate. The peasantry have lives that might be sacrificed in the "national cause." Really, is it not all too transparent? I went over half inclined to take sides with the milder aspects of Home Rule, and am now convinced of the hollowness, rottenness, and inutilty of the whole thing.

That extract from *St. James's Gazette* was full of truth in fact, and of reasonableness in argument, and inference. I saw a man, who would not in the least mind his name being published, who told me the whole story of Stevens's "remarkable" escape from gaol—a man, indeed, who himself offered to give information, and who could have put his hand on him in an hour. But the word was passed from London after that truly "remarkable" escape that Stevens was not to be recaptured, and Stevens was not recaptured. Moreover, the same vacillating influence that prevented the recapture of Stevens encourages murder and mutilation now; virtually encourages it, I mean, and not of course wilfully and intentionally. I am sure that Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and even, I would like to add, Mr. Chamberlain himself, are as pained and distressed about the outrages as Conservatives, Constitutionalists, and Loyalists of the most sturdy description could be. Added to which there is, in their case, the increasing perplexity of the situation which these outrages cause.

By-the-bye, a Dublin paper, through its London correspondent, gives Mr. Goschen the credit of guiding the *Observer* and its "clique of reactionary Whigs who have placed themselves under the leadership of Mr. Goschen." The correspondent says:—"It is a journal, happily, which has not much weight," meaning, no doubt, that "it is a journal which, happily, has no weight." But what weight and influence it would have if it espoused the Land-League cause! What a "powerful," and a "patriotic," and an "enlightened" journal it would, still more "happily," become! Here is the paragraph which causes the *Observer* to have, "happily," such a very small influence, and "scarce any appreciable amount of public confidence." Oh, for the profound political knowledge and keen judgments of this omniscient gentleman who converses by special wire with the Dublin public.

"Whether the mode by which this authority has to be upheld is in accordance with Irish aspirations, or in harmony with constitutional theories is a matter of comparative indifference. We have got the force, and force, whatever doctrinaires may say, is a most potent and effective remedy. Other nations have before now put down crime and lawlessness in disaffected provinces by the sheer power of superior strength. We have done so ourselves in other parts of the empire, and, if needs be, we must employ the same means to stamp out anarchy in Ireland as have been used elsewhere under like conditions. The Government believe that this end can be effected by the Prevention of Crime Bill. It may be so, though we doubt it, and our doubt is increased by the languid and halting manner in which this Bill—professing as it does to be designed to render such crimes as the assassination of Mr. Bourke an impossibility—is being pushed through Parliament."

Well, for a Liberal journal, albeit, so "happily" of such unappreciable influence, that is pretty well; but the public endorses it, as the chance passengers in a hundred railway trains—first class, second class, aye, and third class too—would convince the correspondent, if he would leave the saloon carriage in which no doubt he sleeps on his way to Holyhead, and converse with them on English and Irish politics. I daresay he belongs to a club, as wherefore not? And no doubt he is a good fellow enough when his one craze is an abeyance. There are evidences, too, that he does not merely write "to order." But when an intelligent man attempts to measure the

influence of a newspaper by its agreement or non-agreement with his own views, he, far from happily, is apt to go astray, and to weaken confidence in even his judgments.

At the Land League meeting which is my text, an unhappy man, rather a partisan than an opponent, was so ill-advised as to interpolate a remark, intended to be commendatory, but not so evidently leaning to the side of Fenianism as it might have been. The yells of "turn him out," and the rush made towards him, were perfectly terrific; and it was truly amusing to me in the area to watch the frantic gesticulations of the offending Land-Leaguer in the gallery. It was a fierce unreasoning assemblage, and I was not sorry to be near the door myself. Something in my face, and happily some mutterings of "oh, that horrid band again," caused a few ugly looks and suspicious demonstrations in my direction. But I behaved like a lamb for meekness. Still, I could not applaud. My hypocrisy was only of a most tacit description, and must have been wholly unsatisfying to a gentleman in ragged costume whom I asked to make room for me by his amiable side, and who growled a refusal for which subsequently I became thankful indeed.

Mr. George has evidently an objection to poetry. "Pat Egan" said to Mr. George, in Paris, "there is one reason why I have faith in these people—I notice they have not been quoting much poetry." Now, in the midst of "national" airs and a couple of "national" bands, I should think Mr. George meant a sly suggestion that more grim and earnest work than sentimental song-singing was before the Irish people. But the papers don't seem to see it at all. The dull and heavy *Nation* does not indulge in much poetry, delighting rather in such cumbersome effusions as "Mr. Davitt's reply to Forster, junior;" but the *Freeman*, a much more lively and able representative of "Ireland for the Irish," quotes poetry right and left, and very pretty poetry it is. "The political chameleon of the day," says this eloquent champion—

Acts and talks as the great befriended him;
Smeared with the colours that they lend him;
Whereas the "Catholic Hierarchy," "high above the hues of party," teach immutable morality, though their advice to Government becomes—
Like the moonlight on water, like the breath-stain on glass;

In fact, like the Phoenix-park murder stain. And again, in spite of Mr. George, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Parnell—

Our hopes, like spent arrows, fall short of their mark;
Or, like meteors at night, make darkness more dark.
One had thought that the scoundrels behind the wall
aimed pretty true at Mr. Bourke of Rahassane, and the poor harmless corporal too, and did not "fall short of their mark," at all, at all. But the *Freeman* knows best, by far, and quotes poetry amazingly well.

Sunday was a quiet day, and I attended Divine Service in Trinity College, hearing a good anthem, well rendered by an excellent choir, which marched out after the collect to go and officiate at St. Patrick's Cathedral, with Mr. Gicks at its head. The Provost was present, and a good sprinkling of dons and fellows, with about, it seemed to me, a couple of hundred undergraduates in customary surplices. There was no Holy Communion, and I found afterwards that it is usual to celebrate only once a month, even during term. A number of ladies were in the gallery, and the sermon was an exercise for the degree of B.D., acts and exercises being in vogue just now. A service with sermon counts as "two chapels," and that is why undergraduates attend Sunday Chapel Services so numerously, having to "make" so many "chapels," i.e., attendances at Divine Service, per week. As "halls" is university for dinners, so "chapels" is university for attendance at services, in England and presumably in Ireland. The terms are not always the same; what is a "gyp" in Oxford, is a "skip" in Dublin, for example; but there is a general similarity of terminology. There is service with sermon on Friday evening, as well as twice on Sunday. The magnificent bell-tower in the first "quad" was erected by Archbishop Beresford, and is worthy of the college in every way. So are the new buildings used as a School of Engineering. The park is an excellent place for cricket, and one begins to calculate the immense value of the vast space included within the boundaries of grand old Trinity, "quads" (called squares), park, tennis courts, examination hall, chapel, dining hall, gardens. It used to be "juxta," now it is in the centre of the metropolis. I think one solution of the "Catholic University" difficulty would certainly be to let romanists affiliate a "St. Stephens's," or a "King's," or anything but a Davitt or Land League College to the University of Dublin. Why should the Queen's University, bye the bye, adopt the Dublin blue hood as the mark of its master's degree? Aberdeen sports the Cambridge white, and St. Andrew's (I fancy) the Oxford crimson, but then they are remote, whereas Queen's and "Royal" are contiguous. "No dogs" in Trinity and "no bicycles," except under regulation. After service I attended the parish church, if there is now such a thing in Ireland, of Monkstown, and heard an admirable sermon from a Canon Peacock, on "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, &c." When I heard the text I resigned myself to the prospect of a commonplace, but it was a pleasant, gentlemanly, earnest, orthodox, devout, and eminently practical sermon, bringing home to us all the hollowness of our excuses for half-heartedness, indifference, and semi-scepticism. No wonder the congregation

was good and attentive. My friend spoke of the Roman Catholic congregation that met us on our homeward way as "a chapel delivery," and of "these chapel deliveries" in a general way which smacked strongly of another expression we have in benighted England.

And now, one word more about the two L's, which has always been a hobby of mine. At Longford last Sunday a county meeting of labourers was held, who were "not going to ask the farmers for charity but for justice." "The landlords," said Mr. John Phillips, "had come forward with a project for working the farms of evicted tenants. He would not be the man to tell the labourers not to work on those farms." Barring Sunday, well done Longford (another "L"), and well done labourers! Again the same day at Limerick ("L" again), a Mr. Coghlan said "the labourers of Ireland" (why not England too?) "far preferred to deal with the landlords than with the farmers, who did everything they could (Farmers, Alliance also!) to crush the men employed under them." Well done, Mr. Coghlan also! *John Bull* is read by, I presume, a good many English landlords. Gentlemen, take this into consideration, this conjuncture of "the two L's": there is no need to make a breach with tenants, but if tenants elect to make a breach with landlords, by means of implement makers and "Alliances" and ante-tithe agitation, make a treaty with Joseph Arch, or, better still, with Mr. Simmons. Make a landlords' league, cultivate farms here and there as models, pay labourers liberal wages, go in for extension to them of the franchise, give them some good cottages and allotments, and then say to tenant-farmers, "Dear Sirs,—Shall it be peace or war between us? We prefer peace; which do you prefer?—Yours sincerely, the landlords." I must ask you to insert this crocheted, Mr. Editor, however opposed to your own view, for the sake of obliging your old correspondent,

C. C. C.

Reviews.

SIBERIA.*

Accident has prevented our noticing these handsome and profusely illustrated volumes earlier. This, however, is of less importance because the interest in them is not of so temporary a character as to be affected by a little delay. An interest which depends upon the personal adventures of a traveller, provided those adventures are but of an ordinary kind, is apt to diminish in a short time. Mr. Lansdell, however, has amassed information which is likely to make his volumes valuable far beyond the ordinary space during which books of travel—at least, modern books of travel—live. The amount of information which he has obtained from personal observations on the topography and material resources of Siberia are important to traders and future travellers; but the result of his observations on the penal settlements of that country, and on the convict system of Russia in general, gives a substantial value to these volumes which cannot be claimed, at least, in a great degree, for any volumes published in recent times. These, and the chapters on the ecclesiastical and religious condition of Russia, will be read with interest by all who are concerned in noting the moral and social progress of a nation. We know, indeed, of no quarter to which the ecclesiastical student or the observers of great social movements can gather so much in illustration of their favourite studies as in these two volumes, in which the writer has accumulated the results of his experiences whilst travelling through Siberia.

These volumes possess an importance arising out of the circumstances of our times. For good or for evil we are entering or at least have entered but a little way on a course dictated by suspicious hostility to Russia. How far this is justified by any movements in Russia, or by any designs of the people of that great Empire, we will not stay to inquire; in either case, whether the suspicion be justified or not by facts, such suspicion does exist. We seem about to change our "natural adversary," and Russia is taking the place of France in the old Plantagenet days, and there are plenty of indications that, reasonable or unreasonable, struggles between our own nation and Russia may ensue in the after-time, and inflict injury and misery on both peoples. It is well for us, therefore, to inform ourselves from the best sources within our reach of the character of those with whom—it is of no use disguising it—we may, in the long years to come, if the world last for "long years," be engaged in deadly strife. Mr. Lansdell, it is evident, from the tone of his volumes is not unfavourably impressed by what he has seen of the Russian character. The more valuable his testimony to us at such a moment as this; the more valuable his account of that thinly peopled but gigantic province of Asiatic Russia which we speak of by the name of Siberia, and too often think of as though it were a province of France, a department of the Loire or the Seine, instead of being a large part of a country measuring "four thousand miles from east to west," "about two thousand miles from north to south," "and that it covers nearly five and three-quarter millions of square miles;" and that "it is larger by two millions of square miles than the whole of Europe; about thrice as big as Australia, and nearly one hundred times as large as England." (Vol. I., p. 18.) In this extensive tract of country is every degree of climate, from the melancholy shores bounded by the icy sea to the bright lands

on the frontiers of Tartary, Thibet, and China, gay in spring with violets, sweet-williams, daisies, foxgloves, rich camomile flowers, the wild rose, crocus, lily of the valley, and red lilies. Here, he tells us, and waxes enthusiastic with the memory, are fields blue with the forget-me-not, and hedges fragrant with the white hawthorn, whilst strawberries and raspberries are abundant in summer, and half a dozen other kinds of berries are gathered even in the northern parts of Siberia in the autumn months.

Though the land carriage of a country but sparsely endowed with roads is attended with difficulties, Siberia is not dependent for traffic upon these facilities for travel. Asiatic Russia is traversed by numerous and important rivers. One of these, the Yenesei, is the fourth largest river in the world, only being exceeded in the length of its course by the Nile, the Amazon, and the Mississippi. At the distance of 1,700 miles from the sea the river is more than a thousand yards in width, and a large part of its course shows a mean depth of twelve fathoms. The population of the whole of Russia in Asia, including Siberia and other provinces, so much larger than Europe, has a population of about eight millions of souls, not more than are found in seven of the counties of England, "and they have not enough men and women in Russian Asia to put one of each in every square mile, whereas every square mile of the seven English counties alluded to has on an average 573 inhabitants" (vol. I., p. 20). If the population is but scanty, the mines of minerals already known and worked, either by convicts or free labourers, include those of copper, magnetic iron, manganese, iron ore, coal, gold, silver, and quicksilver; on these points—though these were not the subjects which specially engaged Mr. Lansdell's notice—these volumes are full and precise in detail.

It is not, however, the extent of Siberia nor its mineral, pastoral, and agricultural riches which have interested it with interest in the eyes of the English people. It is the place of exile, the home of the criminal population of Russia and of its political offenders. We speak of it too commonly as though it were only the habitat of interesting Polish exiles—the Irish of the Russian Empire. Our notions of it, indeed, are derived mainly from a French sentimental tale of the last century. It is in our eyes a land of boundless snow, a drear trackless desert, because it is so described in *Elizabeth, or, The Exiles of Siberia*. In a greater or lesser degree our primary idea of Siberia—the primary idea of most English readers—is derived from this small book. We are glad, at least, to supplement the work of imagination by the figures and details of Mr. Lansdell's volumes. There is much for us as a nation to learn from the system pursued in Russia with regard to convicts. It was to this that the investigations of the author of these volumes were mainly directed. He wished to see with his own eyes, to learn from his own observations, to examine for himself the methods of treatment of prisoners, the condition of Russian prisons, and the results of Russian criminal procedure; and in several interesting chapters he has laid before us the conclusions at which he has arrived. In the main, these conclusions agree with those of travellers friendly, and with those of travellers hostile to Russia, but he has added largely to the information accumulated by foreigners, such as Erman, Dobell, and Haxthausen; and Englishmen like Captain Cochrane, Sir George Simpson, Mr. E. P. Thompson, and Lieutenant Bremner, who, willingly or unwillingly, have borne witness to the success in a reformatory point of view of the treatment of the criminals transported by the sentence of the Russian tribunals to Siberia.

The success of the system of punishment for convicts in Russia is, we believe, mainly owing to the strong instinct of family which underlies the social system in all Slavonic countries. In Russia the wife of the criminal is encouraged to accompany her husband, in which case the younger children are sent with the father and mother. If the criminal has relatives, or even friends, in banishment he is allowed to change the place to which he has been transported so as to be near them, and there are many advantages accruing to the State and to the criminal from this merciful arrangement. The presence of wife and child is a great tie to the criminal, and is a hindrance not only to his escape but even to any desire to escape. The presence of relatives, fellow-townsmen, friends, is at once a stimulus to exertion and a restraint from yielding to the temptation to the exercise of old criminal habits, and also a powerful inducement to reformation. That Siberia has its maladministration, its failures, its harshnesses, its injustices, its badly managed prisons, may readily be conceived, and duly granted by its admirers; but amid much to deplore the results stand out in bright and striking contrast to the abominations of Botany Bay and to the horrors of Norfolk Island, a large portion of which abominations and horrors was due to our neglect of those natural relations which have operated so beneficially in the reformation of the Russian convicts. Those who might naturally hesitate to receive this novel truth as to the success of the Russian system of deportation will be enlightened by a reference to the authors named in the earlier parts of this paragraph, and they will find their testimony more than confirmed by the statements of Mr. Lansdell. It is this, we confess, which gives an importance to these volumes far beyond that of the books of travel which issue almost daily from the press in this country.

But if Mr. Lansdell is a philanthropist, with a strong taste for prison investigations and a hearty desire to learn from every available source what can be done to prevent crime and to reform

criminals, he is also a clergyman, and he has devoted many pages of these volumes to details of ecclesiastical administration and to the influence of religion in Russia, especially upon the lives and conduct of the masses of that gigantic empire. He seems to have gone to Russia with some misgivings whether the ecclesiastical authorities would permit him to circulate religious books and tracts of Holy Scripture in the prisons; but he was completely, however agreeably, disappointed. Not content with giving him full permission to do what he desired, the Government facilitated his efforts to the utmost. The same liberality enabled him to obtain statistics and other information as to the ecclesiastical establishments of Siberia, which he has condensed for the use of his English readers, and which most of them will read with interest. This vast territory is divided into six dioceses, presided over by seven Bishops. It contains 1,515 churches, ministered in by 1,509 clergy; it has 14 monasteries containing 147 monks, and 4 nunneries with 62 nuns. Each diocese is subdivided into rural deaneries, each consisting of from ten to thirty families. The churches and vestments are furnished and kept in repair by parochial committees of not fewer than five persons, elected annually. These visit every house and settle the amount which should be contributed towards church expenses by each householder. Their care is shown in the condition of the buildings of which they have the oversight. "I was agreeably surprised in Siberia," says Mr. Lansdell, "to see how well and how clean the churches were kept, even in the remotest and out-of-the-way places." (Vol. I., p. 165.) In each diocese is a consistory of from five to seven members, presided over by the Bishop, the whole being under the synod. Of the learning and conduct of the clergy Mr. Lansdell seems not to have formed a very high opinion. The obligation, now at an end—that a priest should be the son of a priest—did not tend to elevate the body, and the poverty and consequent dependence of the priesthood acted disadvantageously, both with regard to the learning and morals of what was at one time becoming a somewhat narrow caste.

On the various sects within the Russian Church, its service books, the ceremonial, vestments and teaching, Mr. Lansdell enters more into detail than is usual with the bulk of travellers; and these paragraphs will be found interesting, not only for the information they give as to the practice and condition of the Church in Russia, but for their reflex bearing upon questions discussed with some warmth among ourselves. Much of two valuable chapters he has devoted to an account of Russian missions at Blagovestehensk and Kamschatka, interspersed with an account of the various tribes which wander over the surface of the province, or are settled on the grazing and arable lands within its boundaries. On these, however, we cannot dwell, but must be content with remitting the reader to the volumes themselves, which, from the first page to the last, are full of information, novel in a large degree to English readers, and important in various degrees to the trader, the philanthropist, the politician, and the ecclesiastic.

The publication of these volumes, is at the present moment, most opportune. We have all our opinions, most of us our prepossessions or prejudices, about Russia. Our relations, whether friendly or hostile, will be in the future very intimate, so that the accumulation of facts about the moral, theological, and material condition of Russia are of the last importance to us. It is not often that a traveller sets out so well furnished as Mr. Lansdell. It is very seldom that a traveller possesses such advantages as fell to his lot, and is able to estimate as fairly and impartially as he seems to have done the facts before his eyes. We feel, therefore, that we are under great obligations to him for the industry with which he has collected the information he has here given us, and the form in which he has preserved it. To a graphic narrative he has added all the advantages that the graver's art has been able to give, and has brought before us, in a lavish number of beautifully-executed woodcuts, striking pictures of the people, the scenery, and the buildings about which he discourses. As we write these words the papers tell us of a contemplated journey to be taken by him in other parts of Russia in Europe and in Asia. We wish him godspeed in these new travels, and that he will be able to supplement the volumes on our table by volumes possessing like attractions, and overflowing with the same kind of information as that which marks these two which record his experiences *Through Siberia*.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ESSAYS.*

Mr. Austin Dobson has added to the very charming *Parchment Library* of Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.—the external attractions of which for the book-lover, in the way of print, paper, and binding, it is difficult to exaggerate—a delightful little volume of *Eighteenth Century Essays*. He does not, indeed, profess to have compressed within the narrow limits of that volume any really representative selection of such a mass of literature as is indicated by the title-page, and he acknowledges that much in which our forefathers delighted is to us, in these days, rather lengthy and wearisome, that much is old-fashioned and something obsolete.

But the sketches of social life and character still retain their freshness, because the types are eternal. *Le jour va passer; mais les badauds ne passeront pas!* As the frivolous chatter of the Syracusan ladies in Theocritus is still to be heard at every Hyde-park review, as the Crispinus and Sufferus of Horace and Catullus still haunt our clubs and streets, as the personages of Chaucer and Molière and La Bruyère and Shakespeare still live and

move in our midst—so the "Will Wimbles" and "Ned Softly," the "Beau Tibbes" and the "Men in Black," are as familiar to us now as they were to the be-wigged and be-powdered readers of the *Spectator* and the *Citizen of the World*. We laugh at them; but we sympathise with them too; and find them on the whole, more enduringly diverting than dissertations on the "Non-locality of Happiness" or the "Position of the Pineal Gland."

It has been the compiler's object in the present collection to reproduce mainly "sketches of character and manners, and those chiefly of the humorous kind." In the arrangement of them the chronological order has been adopted, and the collection, which opens with one of Steele's early contributions to the *Tatler* in 1700, concludes with the sketch of "A County Dowager," written in 1786 for the pages of the *Lounger* by Henry Mackenzie, the much-overpraised author of *The Man of Feeling*. The intervening essays—thirty-two in number—present us with the choicest specimens of this class of literature, as it was understood in the eighteenth century, differing widely as they do from the more elaborate, though hardly more finished, performances with which the present century is familiar under the same title. It is probable that, though the British essayists still keep their place on every old-fashioned bookshelf, many of the present generation never open the long array of little volumes which were the delight of their ancestors, and yet form part of every gentleman's library. So, as is the case with very much of the best English literature—certainly with *Paradise Lost*, and probably, we fear, with Shakespeare—the essays of Addison, and of Steele, of Johnson, and of Goldsmith, are better known by name and repute than by actual experience to modern readers. To reintroduce them to the general reader is the object of the present volume. In these days, when we live so fast, and it is necessary to have our literature compressed into a small and readable space, much like our portable soups and Liebig's extract of meat, it is well that the great essay-writers of the eighteenth century should have found anyone so well qualified by his own literary skill and by his sympathetic knowledge of them, to reproduce their choicest works for modern readers. Sir Roger de Coverley and Beau Tibbes, Will Wimple and Dick Mimms, Addison's Meditations in Westminster Abbey, and the Recollections of Childhood of Steele, are among the literary gems which England should not willingly let die, and they have found an appreciative editor in Mr. Dobson, who is well known by the admirable *vers de société*, for which we are indebted to him, and has prefixed a graceful specimen of them to his present volume:—

With slower pen men used to write,
Of old, when "letters" were "polite";
In Anna's, or in George's days,
They could afford to turn a phrase,
Or trim a straggling theme aright.
They knew not steam; electric light
Not yet had dazed their calmer sight;—
They meted out both blame and praise
With slower pen.
More swiftly now the hours take flight!
What's read at morn is dead at night;
Scant space have we for Art's delays,
Whose breathless thought so briefly stays,
We may not work—ah! I would we might—
With slower pen!

Another attraction of this volume is the excellent frontispiece which has been contributed by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, who is the artist, as it were by appointment, to the 18th century. He has, with his pencil, represented for us, with unmistakable skill and humour, "The Tory Foxhunter," described by the pen of Addison, and we may echo Mr. Dobson's wish that the artist would supply us with an illustrated edition of the essayists. What a series of sketches he could give us, not only of Sir Roger himself, but of less familiar figures to whom we are introduced in the present collection—as, for example, the "Squire in Orders" and the "Country Congregation," both extracted from the *Connoisseur*—one being the joint work of Colman and Thornton, the other of Cowper! The editor's illustrative notes well explain the various allusions in the text, and conduce much to the interest of them for the general reader; and his dedication of his volume to Mrs. Richmond Thackeray Ritchie is a graceful tribute to the memory of her father as the literary descendant of the greatest of the essayists with whom it deals, and the author of "that famous novel of the eighteenth century which is one of the chief glories of the nineteenth." We can well fancy how much the author of *Esmond* would have appreciated Mr. Dobson's dainty volume.

NEW NOVELS.

It is not often that a lady appears before the world as the authoress of an avowedly sporting novel. Apparently, however, *Unfairly Won** is not Miss O'Donoghue's first attempt in that line, if we may judge from the title-page, for we have not the advantage of knowing any of her previous works. As far as we can judge, she understands her subject, and treats it without the ostentation of still greater familiarity than she actually possesses. Sport occupies a large portion of her space, but not the whole of it. The introduction of real personages so well known as John Scott, the trainer, and his brother, would, it seems to us, have been better avoided, especially as they play no part for which fictitious characters would not have served equally well; but this is a matter of taste. The leading incident of *Unfairly Won* is the loss of the Derby by Ivanhoe, the favourite, a horse who is entitled to win by his extraordinary powers, and who is only prevented from doing so by the dastardly trick of a scoundrel whom

* *Through Siberia*. By Henry Lansdell. In Two Vols. 8vo.—London: Sampson Low and Co., 1882.

* *Eighteenth Century Essays*. Selected and Annotated by Austin Dobson.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882.

* *Unfairly Won*. By Nannie Power O'Donoghue. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1882.

Ivanhoe's owner, Sir Geoffrey, believes to be a gentleman and a man of honour. The horse is "got at" the night before the race, and, in spite of a gallant struggle, fails. This means ruin to Sir Geoffrey, who retires from the world, a broken man. Of course there is a love episode, of which Toy, Sir Geoffrey's daughter, is the heroine. The story is brisk throughout, and is written with good taste as well as with spirit; but as it deals with a state of things past or rapidly passing away, it will have less interest for young readers than it would have had if it had been written from the point of view of the actual present.

The pretty little dedication of this novel* to the Earl of Winchilsea, the authoress's father, will dispose the reader to undertake his task in an amiable frame of mind—willing to be easily pleased, and not on the look-out for defects. Whether this disposition on his part lasts through one chapter, or two, or three, must depend on his native powers of endurance; but we fear that in no case whatever will it extend beyond this limit. Candour compels us, however unwillingly, to state that *Sweetheart and Wife* is a very silly novel, and that, moreover, it is only redeemed by its silliness from being a very mischievous one. The hero, Erroll de Grey, is represented as a type of humanity almost superhuman in its splendour, while for his virtues we are told that he resembled Sir Galahad of old. This stainless knight has married a woman for her money, a few years before the story opens, and is making desperate love to the heroine notwithstanding. The young lady is quite aware of his position, but gives her heart to him, and her hand to a faithful and honest lover, who conveniently dies in the third volume. Mrs. de Grey dies also, and the pair are united. All the space which is not occupied by the unedifying passion of the hero is devoted to the description of the heroine's toilets, which are many and splendid, and are dwelt on by the authoress with the tenderest attention to detail. Her beauty is no less remarkable than her taste in dress; but beyond this we see little to admire in her, and her story is not one we should recommend to the attention of anyone.

Three Fair Daughters† is just the pretty taking story its title suggests. The author has told a simple tale, with a style of equal simplicity and with admirable effect. It is true that the deeper emotions of the reader are never aroused at all. He is not moved to any intensity of excitement, nor does his blood curdle with horror, nor his sides ache with laughter. The fate of the three heroines is not difficult to foresee: they shed a few tears, but the reader can perceive that their troubles are blessings in disguise, and in time this fact is acknowledged by the young ladies themselves, so that all ends happily with them. There are the proper number of heroes provided, and Mr. Brooke has contrived to give to each of them a distinct individuality conveyed in a few happy touches. Katie, Lenore, and Gertie are the "three fair daughters" of a country gentleman, who has allowed his affairs to become hopelessly embarrassed by his wife's extravagance, rather than address a remonstrance to a lady of whose temper and tongue he stands much in awe. When the story opens, Katie, the eldest, is secretly favouring the suit of a wealthy button-manufacturer, whom her mother considers greatly her inferior—Lenore, the second, and the beauty of the family, has just rejected a young officer whom she persists in regarding as a brother; and Gertie, the youngest, only sixteen, is unprovided with a lover. The discovery of their altered circumstances favours Katie's hopes, and her father, with a sudden assertion of his authority, sanctions her engagement to the button-manufacturer. Lenore, meanwhile, is despatched on a visit to a wealthy uncle, whom she discovers surrounded by meek and toadying relations, who naturally look askance at her beauty and wit, and at their effect upon the uncle. Worse than this, Lenore, who is really very charming, unwittingly captivates the two young men on whom her cousins' hearts are set, and aggravates matters still further by losing her own to the more attractive of the two. This one, Luttrell, has the rôle of villain assigned to him, but his villainy is of a very mitigated character, and consists in a tendency to "make love to the lips that are near," somewhat oftener than is exactly prudent. His love for Lenore is serious, but he unluckily offends her eccentric uncle, a mixture of small malice and shrewd cynicism, and the old man leaves her sufficient money to free her father from his embarrassments, on condition that she does not marry Luttrell. Lenore gives up her lover, though with keen suffering. The young officer she had rejected, Bob Farquhar, does his best to console her, but she remains inconsolable until the marriage of Luttrell within the year opens her eyes to the frivolity of his feeling for herself. Meanwhile, Gertie, the last of the three sisters, considers it her duty to make up for her family's misfortunes by contracting a particularly brilliant alliance. This very practical young lady is the best and most amusing character in the book, and the history of her courtship and marriage is told with admirable seriousness by the author, who evidently shares that partiality for her charms which he manages to convey to the reader. Lenore and Katie are very nice girls indeed, but, in the pages of a novel, they cannot compare with their brilliant sister. In the flesh, perhaps, the advantage might have been the other way, but to read about Gertie is positively delightful. Indeed, the whole story is fresh and amusing in no common degree, and will hardly fail to give pleasure wherever it may be read.

* *Sweetheart and Wife*. By Lady Constance Howard. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

† *Three Fair Daughters*. By Laurence Brooke. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Cassell's new periodicals for this month include a popular re-issue of *The Leopard Shakespeare* (we follow the spelling of Professor Delius), and an illustrated edition of *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*. The former is a cheaper reprint of an edition which has already established itself in popular favour, and both the text and the introduction are the same as those of *The Royal Shakespeare*, now in course of publication by the same experienced caterers to the public taste. The *Royal* has now reached a nineteenth part, and contains a steel engraving of Falstaff and Mrs. Ford, from a picture by Mr. Ralston. Its younger and cheaper rival, which is to be complete in ten monthly parts at sixpence each, is printed in double columns—an unpardonable offence in our eyes; but when we have said this we have nothing but good to say about it. There are a profusion of wood engravings and also a steel engraving from the Chandos portrait of the author. Despite the tradition that "Shakespeare's own muse his *Pericles* first bore," the present volume, which is arranged in chronological order, and is to comprise *The Two Noble Kinsmen* and *Edward III.*, commences with *Titus Andronicus*; while the first and second part of *Henry VI.*, the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the *Comedy of Errors*, and *Venus and Adonis* are also contained in the part now before us. Though there are already many editions of Shakespeare in the field we cannot but welcome one which combines cheapness and excellence to such a degree as that now before us. We fear that we cannot speak with so much enthusiasm of Messrs. Cassell's other venture, and we regret that any attempt should have been made to perpetuate the prejudice and ill-feeling of Foxe's book. The illustrations are, however, strictly in keeping with the book, and worthily maintain its penny-dreadful character. It is probable that the new periodical will be popular with the extreme section of the Exeter Hall party, who like to take their Protestantism hot and strong, but it will hardly be acceptable in less prejudiced quarters. These two are, we believe—though it is difficult to keep accurate count—the only new ventures on Messrs. Cassell's part which signalise the month on which we have now entered; but their large library of monthly literature which is already in course of progress well keeps up its value and interest. From amongst it we may single out for notice *Eber's Egypt*—especially interesting at the present time; the *Magazine of Art*—with its fascinating articles on "Canterbury Cathedral" and on "The Thames and its Poetry," each illustrated with some charming wood engravings; and *Little Folks*, always a delightful periodical for the large class whose name it bears. It is already so well known that it is hardly necessary to recommend it; but we may observe that, as a new volume commences this month, the present number affords a favourable opportunity for new subscribers. One feature of it is the extra sheet of eight pages containing the names of between four and five thousand members of *Little Folks' Humane Society* which is now under Royal patronage, as the daughters of the Prince of Wales have enrolled themselves in its ranks. The other periodicals poured forth by the enterprising firm in Belle Sauvage Yard are literally too numerous to mention, and we must content ourselves with recording the titles only of a few out of the many July numbers which have reached us—not one of which appears, from the hasty glance which is all that time has yet allowed, to be unworthy of its predecessors, to which we have from time to time called attention. Without professing to give anything like a complete list, we may mention *Science for All*, the *Family Physician*, which is drawing rapidly to a close, *Roberts's Holy Land*, *Farrar's St. Paul*, *Cassell's Concise Cyclopaedia*, which has got halfway through the letter C, *Old and New Edinburgh*, which is well on in a second volume, *Peoples of the World*, *Illustrated British Ballads*—in which we are glad to find included Mackworth Praed's striking ballad of the "Red Fisherman," and Charles Kingsley's grand "Red King"—*Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Familiar Garden Flowers*, and *Gleanings from Popular Authors*—the latter including Macaulay's "Armadada," and that most excellent of all pieces for penny readings, Mr. Payn's "Jerusalem Pony."

Mrs. Howard Vyse, having found from her own experiences that the climate of Tangier has a wonderful effect upon delicate lungs and bronchial tubes, has determined to publish the result of these experiences, in the hope that it may be profitable for those who are in search of a mild winter climate, and are not overburdened with this world's goods. She has accordingly amplified the rough notes of her journal, which, like most authors, she "never intended for publication," into a pleasant little volume entitled, *A Winter in Tangier* (Hatchards, 1882). Her style is somewhat slipshod, and she has not much that is very new to tell her readers, but there is a brisk and lively tone about her reminiscences which makes us forget to be too critical as to their literary merits.

Mr. Stanford is publishing a neat and useful series of *Tourists' Guides*, which, in a very portable form, and at a convenient price, supply as much information, topographical, geological, and historical, as can well be packed away into so small a compass. The four volumes which we have received deal with *Cambridgeshire*, *Berkshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Dorsetshire*, and each volume contains a small but useful map, and has been intrusted to a competent author. The ordinary traveller can require nothing more, and it is a great thing to have a guide on which one can rely presented in so convenient a shape. As far as the present venture has gone we have nothing but good to say of it. We trust that Mr. Stanford

will extend his experiment into other counties with which he has not as yet dealt. If we may judge from the specimens which he has already furnished, the result would be very satisfactory to travellers in all parts of England.

Dickens's Continental A B C, which is to the Continental Bradshaw what the English A B C is to the English Bradshaw, has reached a 27th number, and with each number becomes more useful and trustworthy. It is now published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and presenting as it does in a kind of bird's-eye view all the most important routes from about thirty-five of the most important Continental towns selected as centres, it is well calculated to prove useful to the intending traveller who is not likely, unless in very exceptional cases, to require any information which cannot be easily derived from this well-arranged and useful little monthly compendium of the time-tables of all the railways of Europe.

The author of *Dora's Diamonds* (J. and R. Maxwell) appeals to reviewers for indulgence on the score of the book never having been published before, and of its production as an experiment to test the success of original books produced at a price of two shillings. There is nothing to be said against the experiment, and we wish all success to it, but there seems no reason why *Dora's Diamonds* and the accompanying stories should claim more "generous consideration" than any other works of fiction. As a matter of fact, we are not disposed to award much praise or much blame to the author. The stories are fairly interesting, if somewhat commonplace, and certainly neither more sensational nor less true to nature than most similar works. If *Dora's Diamonds* should be exhibited at the bookstalls, it is likely to obtain a good sale for railway reading; and, indeed, it contains most of the requisites for success in the particular line which it seems intended to fill.

The Morn that Cometh; or, Earth's Revelation (J. S. Virtue and Co.), is entirely a religious work. It is written in blank verse of different metre—sometimes very poetical, and sometimes rather the reverse. It might almost be termed a rhapsody, only that so to designate it would give an impression of more flightiness than belongs to it. It is not wanting in beauty in many passages, some of which are pure and calm, and others almost grand. In parts it is, however, very commonplace, and sometimes a simile is hardly to be repressed even by the sacredness of the subject—take, for instance, the following:

The morning cometh; but the night lingers yet,
If ye would fain know—come back, and inquire again:
which, to say the least, sounds abrupt.

We can unreservedly praise the spirit in which the Rev. Richard Wilton's *Sunglams* (*Home Words Publishing-office*), a collection of rondeaux and sonnets, is written. Perhaps, however, the poetry hardly comes up to the good intentions of the writer. The verses are pretty and poetical enough, but suited rather for private than general circulation. The "Chiff-Chaff's Message" and others are charming; but some scarcely surpass the average of album poetry.

The Honourable Albert Canning is somewhat too much inclined to enunciate obvious truisms as if they were important discoveries. But his reflections are generally intelligent, though not always striking, and sound common sense is, perhaps, as satisfactory a foundation for literary criticism as brilliant but erratic genius. Having already given us two volumes on Dickens and on Scott, he now proceeds to set before his readers *Lord Macaulay Essayist and Historian* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). We do not know that he has anything very new to tell us about his hero, and it is probable that most persons are already sufficiently well acquainted with the writings of the great Whig essayist and historian to prevent Mr. Canning's discoveries of his merits and his faults coming upon them as anything of a revelation. His admirers will prefer the panegyrics of Mr. Trevelyan, and his opponents the diatribes of Mr. Paget and of Professor Aytoun, to the more dispassionate but certainly less lively judgments of Mr. Canning. Perhaps the most novel feature in the criticism of this latest exponent of Lord Macaulay's writings is his assertion that not even Macaulay's genius can make the French Revolution an attractive subject. We should have thought that no historical subject could have had more attraction for historian, essayist, or novelist. Nor can we altogether acquiesce in his statement that Tacitus was Macaulay's model, or in his comparison between Milton and Macaulay, in which his attribution to the latter of feelings of charity and consideration towards his opponents is a startling demand upon our credulity. His criticism of his hero's estimate of Cromwell and Milton is more sound. But it is difficult to know for what class of readers Mr. Canning's book is mainly intended. There is little or nothing in it which will not have already struck the student of Lord Macaulay's writings, while the general reader—if any such there be—who is unacquainted with those writings, is not likely to begin to make acquaintance with them through the pages of the volume now before us.

The little volume entitled *The Queen* (James Hogg) will give great pleasure to many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. There is nothing in it, we believe, which has not previously appeared in print, but the very large class of persons who delight in anecdotes of the Royal Family will find all the best authenticated ones collected here, without having to search for them through the biographies of Sir Charles Lyell, Baron Bunsen, and a dozen more. In point of arrangement the work leaves something to be desired, and we are hurried somewhat breathlessly from France to

Switzerland, and from Osborne to Balmoral. This, however, is a trifling matter, and in the more serious point of good taste in the selection of matter, and simplicity in recording it, the work is wholly unexceptionable.

Mr. Dicey has contributed to the *New Plutarch* of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., a very interesting biography of *Victor Emmanuel*. The claims of the *Ré Galantuomo* to a place in that series will probably be disputed by many, for his share in the series of events which resulted in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy, has been overshadowed by that of others, and especially of his great Minister, Cavour. But Mr. Dicey well brings out the loyalty and the fidelity to the cause of Italian unity and to those who worked with him, which won for Victor Emmanuel the honourable title by which he was generally known among his subjects, and he shows that while his hero would certainly not, without the able assistance of Cavour, have succeeded in carrying out the policy which he had set before him, it is at all events probable, that Cavour would not have succeeded had he been less firmly and loyally supported by his Sovereign. The contrast between Charles Albert dying a broken-hearted exile at Oporto, and Victor Emmanuel dying a powerful and prosperous Sovereign in the Quirinal, is a striking one, and yet it may fairly be doubted whether the father was not really a greater man than the son. But it was the son who achieved success, and the father who failed; so a very different place in history is accorded to the man who won back Rome for Italy, from that which is accorded to the man who was beaten at Novara. The weakness of the one and the firmness of the other may perhaps be contrasted; but then allowance must be made for the difference of the circumstances under which they worked. When the Hour and the Man come, then a great change can be wrought, even such a change as that which resulted in one united Italy, free from the Alps to the Adriatic, but if the Hour come and the Man is wanting, it passes away, perhaps never to return. This it is which makes Victor Emmanuel—who was the Man for the Hour—a fit candidate for admission into the circle of modern heroes whom the *New Plutarch* commemorates. Mr. Dicey prefixes to the biography an interesting though not always accurate sketch of the previous history of the House of Savoy, and of the state of the Italian peninsula before his hero appears on the scene, and the biography itself is written with much spirit and effect, making it pleasant reading for those who wish to refresh their recollection as to the "making of Italy." There is, however, one most extraordinary and unpardonable blunder which may fairly be added to the *Curiosities of Literature*. Mr. Dicey speaks of Massimo d'Azeglio as "better known to history as the 'author of the *Promessi Sposi* than as a politician."

The new volume of Messrs. Collins's *School Series* contains the second book of the "Æneid" edited with copious notes by Dr. Schmitz. It may be doubted whether, in view of the numerous editions already published of the great poet of the Augustan age, it was really necessary to add yet another to them. If, in the multitudes of counsellors there is really safety, the modern student of Virgil—we decline to say Vergil, though Dr. Schmitz falls in with the pestilent innovation—ought indeed to feel himself safe.

The picturesque volume of *Calendar Tiles*, published by Messrs. J. F. Shaw and Co., is yet another attempt to supply the little ones with scope for the development of their artistic faculties. It is intended that they shall either colour the various designs here presented one for each month, as they stand, or shall previously transfer them with a soft lead pencil to a sketch-block. Whichever course is adopted, we cannot doubt but that the labours of the youthful artist will be lightened by a perusal of the capital verses which have been supplied as an accompaniment for each picture.

The very clever writer who, under the pseudonym of "Grip," has contributed so effective an addition to the Channel Tunnel controversy in the shape of his admirable squib entitled *How John Bull Lost London*, which, we have already noticed, has now published another little brochure, similar in its appearance and in its mode of treatment, entitled *The Monster Municipality* (Sampson Low and Co.). This, like its predecessor, is very clever, and the absurdities of Mr. Firth and his brother reformers are effectively satirised; but the subject is hardly one which lends itself to this method of treatment. There is, indeed, little doubt that such a municipality as is contemplated by Mr. Firth and his friends would land us in as hopeless a quagmire of Radical incompetence and jobbery as the fancy of "Grip" has here depicted, and we may trust that those who feel an interest in the subject will take to heart the warnings which are here conveyed with much humour and spirit. But to the ordinary reader the formation of a municipality for London and the suburbs does not come home with the same interest as the proposal of Sir Edward Watkin to abolish the silver streak. So, though the danger is no less pressing, and indeed more imminent, we fear that the present note of warning will hardly meet with the same response as that which has been accorded to "Grip's" earlier work.

Our American cousins have taken a leaf out of our book in the way of art catalogues. The success which has attended the very excellent *Academy Notes*, which have of late years added so much to the enjoyment of the visitor to Burlington House, has led to the production in New York of a similar work, which professes to do for the "National Academy" of America what Mr. Blackburn does for the Royal Academy of England. No little interest will attach to these *Illustrated Art Notes* which

are published by Messrs. Cassell, and will enable English people to form some idea of the contents of the American exhibition. There is a wonderful similarity between the two shows, though the broad Atlantic rolls between them, and as we turn over the pages of the American catalogue we can hardly fancy that we are not studying its English prototype. The historical and genre pictures seem, however, to be less numerous, and it is in landscapes, portraits, and single figures that American artists apparently delight.

A fresh venture in the way of poetry requires rather more than ordinary excellence to justify it, at a time when we are quite overrun by minor poets. Our *Holiday Among the Hills*, by James and Janet Logie Robertson (W. Blackwood and Sons), though not without a certain amount of technical skill and displaying a facility of versification not always reached by the aspirant to poetic fame, does not, as far as we have been able to discover, contain much of that true spirit of poetry which can alone excuse yet one more addition to the already too liberal supply of little volumes of verse.

We have already referred to the interesting experiment of Messrs. Griffith and Farran in their attempt, made under the patronage of the Bishop of Kingston, to produce *Tropical Reading Books* suited for the use of the youthful scholars who, bred up beneath other skies and amid other surroundings than those to which the English child is accustomed, would find it difficult to realise the common things of everyday life in England, which form the staple of a reading book intended for English children. In this series, of which the *Tropical Primer* now before us forms part, the sights and scenes with which the youthful learners for whom it is intended are likely to be familiar have been judiciously substituted for those which, from generation to generation, have supplied us and our forefathers in England with our earliest lesson-books. They treat of the mango and the sugar-cane crop, as our primers have been wont to treat of the holly and the harvest field. The views expressed as to pronunciation are equally unfamiliar to our English students, and we must protest against the direction to pronounce ear *e-ur*.

We have received a second edition of Mr. W. R. Hart's *Eternal Purpose: A Study of the Scripture Doctrine of Immortality* (Lippincott and Co.). We have honestly read it. We confess with all humility that we do not understand it. By dint of following in the steps of the Revisionists and translating certain passages with rigid literalism, he gets a sense out of Holy Scripture which strikes us as strange and portentous. Thus, sin, according to the writer, is to be purified—not man from sin—"so that sin will be no sin" (p. 40). And since Christ has reconciled "all things unto Himself" therefore, since sin is a thing, he has reconciled sin. There is much of this which makes the book tedious reading, and, as it seems to us, very absurd. It is literalism run wild if not mad, the principles of the Revisionists pushed to their natural but illogical extreme.

The new volume of the *Cambridge Bible for Schools, Micah* (Cambridge University Press), by the Rev. J. K. Chayne, contains the text of the Authorized Version, arranged according to the laws of Hebrew poetry, and short—we are inclined to say too short—notes illustrative of the text. With this exception the volume is all that can be desired, and our only complaint of the brief character of the notes arises from a natural wish that where they are so good, it were pity they had not been longer.

Correspondence.

DORCHESTER CHURCH.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—On two occasions Bishop Robert King, successively Abbot of Brures and Thame, and Bishop of Rheon, Omev and Oxford, ordained to the minor orders in Dorchester Abbey, i.e., in the years 1536 and 1537.

Roger Smith, (thirty years earlier) who had been Prior of Baunton, and who died in 1518, was Abbot of Dorchester, Bishop of Lida in partibus, and suffragan to the Bishop of Lincoln. So, too (as I gather from an original document in my possession), was Richard Beaufort, *Episcopus Madurensis*. He observed the pontifical ceremonies of Holy Week there in Henry VII.'s reign, and sent his "Summonitor" with the holy oils to many parish priests throughout parishes adjoining, then in the Lincoln diocese, receiving from each a fee of 8d. for the trouble. He likewise bestowed the priesthood, at St. Michael's Feast, on two of his brethren, John Warren and Nicholas Cooke, about A.D. 1502 or 1503 (but of the exact year I am not certain).

Yours truly,
A FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES.

UNIVERSITY HALL, LONDON.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—To commemorate the passing of the Dissenters' Chapels Act in 1844, University Hall was erected in Gordon-square by the Liberal Nonconformists as a place of collegiate residence for the education of their sons. There was to be as little religion as possible, and that of an unsectarian character. But somehow the concern never succeeded, and latterly its utter failure has been acknowledged. The better sort of Dissenters preferred sending their sons to Church colleges, and failed to appreciate the advantages offered by University Hall; and consequently the latest chapter in the dull history of this once portentous institution is that it was quietly handed over a few days ago to the Unitarians as a place of abode for their richly-endowed theological seminary. Professor Henry Morley is to be Principal for the next three years, and his son Mr. Henry Foster Morley is to be Dean,

so that parents entertaining objections against Christianity need have no hesitation in sending their sons to University Hall. Its transition into a Unitarian or Secular college is not unnatural, as this is the general end of "unsectarian" efforts in educational matters. But it may be wondered whether any of the Trinitarian Nonconformists who, nearly forty years ago, contributed to the erection of the Hall will have anything to say with regard to this perversion of their unsectarian edifice to the purposes of a sect.—Yours respectfully,
26th June, 1882.

OBSERVER.

THE MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—According to reports in the newspapers a marriage was lately celebrated in this province between a nobleman and a divorced person by *Special Licence*.

If these reports are correct they mean nothing more nor less than that a *Licence* for the purpose was issued under the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but it is sincerely to be hoped that some mistake has arisen, and that the statement was incorrect.

For the Church of England by her Common Law, by the terms of the vow in the Marriage Service, and by the contents of the Canons of 1604, distinctly forbids such a union, and still further, no clergyman could celebrate such a marriage without breaking his Ordination vow, by which he undertook, "so to minister the discipline and doctrine of Christ as this Church and Realm hath received the same."

If a "Special Licence" has really been granted to authorise the infraction of the Church's plain law, and to encourage a clergyman to break his Ordination vow, it can only be said that a great scandal has been created; if, on the other hand, the report is altogether incorrect, no time should be lost in giving it an authoritative contradiction.

A CONSTANT READER.

P.S.—If a "Special Licence" has really been granted in this case on the ground that such marriages are not forbidden by the law of the land; by parity of reasoning "Special Licences" may hereafter be granted for marriage with Deceased (Vives) Sisters in the event of their ever hereafter being legalised by statute.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

A meeting of the members of the London and Provincial Angling Societies was held at the Society of Arts Rooms, to hear a paper on the "Propagation of Coarse Fish," by Mr. R. H. Marston, the editor of the *Fishing Gazette*. Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., who presided, said there could be no doubt that what might be called our home waters did not yield a supply of fish equalling the demand, and this he attributed to the increased travelling facilities afforded to anglers; to the vast multiplication of their number; and—with all respect to the memory of Isaac Walton—to the greater skill now exhibited in the pursuit; therefore the subject the lecturer proposed to introduce was one that could hardly fail to enlist attention. (Cheers.) Mr. Marston's paper was devoted mainly to the description of an apparatus, in common use in Sweden, for hatching the spawn of most kinds of coarse fish, and in recommending the contrivance as a certain means of replenishing our exhausted streams at a nominal expense. He deplored the fact that in England far less attention was devoted to pisciculture than in many Continental countries and in the United States, and expressed a hope that the exhibition to be held next year at Kensington would not only widen public interest in the question, but attract from the Legislature the attention the subject deserved.

A remarkable find of old coins has been made on the estate of Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Aldenham House, near Watford, by two labourers, who were engaged in digging gravel pits. When about two-and-a-half feet from the surface they came upon an old-fashioned earthenware pot, which, upon examination, was found to contain a number of coins, mostly belonging to the reign of Queen Anne, and in an excellent state of preservation. As but few specimens of that coinage are extant the discovery is of great interest and value. There were 14 gold coins, principally spade guineas. The silver, weighing 4lb. 9oz., consisted of crown and other pieces. Poole and Evans, the finders, considering them of little value, gave some away, but 235 of the coins were handed over to Mr. Gibbs, who is in communication with the Treasury on the subject.

The following is from the Rev. T. Mozley's *Reminiscences*:

"In June, 1817, there was a rising of poor stockingers and handloom weavers in the north of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, very like some former outbreaks. The men had no work, or wages they could not live on. Though simple, they could read the papers, and their leader had made an important improvement in his machine. They believed their misery was owing to high taxation and corrupt government. These, indeed, were the universal topics of the day. A band of these men, never amounting to 100, some armed with pikes and swords, went about demanding bread and alms; and they seem to have thought that they might be strong enough in a few days to march upon Derby or Nottingham, where they were told, the soldiers would not fire on them. Coming to a farmhouse and being refused what they asked for, the leader shot a man through the kitchen window. Already the wildest rumours had been circulated as to their designs, and this made the matter look very serious. The most serious part of it, however, was that the population of Derby generally, and most of the people interested in trade and manufacture, heartily agreed with the insurgents, only differing from them as to the means to be employed. Charles S. Hope was mayor, and immediately took the proper measures for the defence of the town, calling up the Yeomanry and the Militia, swearing in constables, and patrolling the approaches. The insurgents were surprised and routed by the Hussars from Nottingham, but were lodged in Derby gaol. A special Commission was issued and opened at Derby in October. The Grand Jury had already at the previous assizes returned true bills on the indictment for high treason against all the men. Meanwhile the whole town was very much moved. The charge of high treason was trumped up, people said, for political effect. The leader, it was true, was a fanatic and talked nonsense, but there were workmen and wanted bread.

The Liberal party, which included the Corporation generally, had the mortification of witnessing two serious desertions from their ranks. One of these was Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, who had now taken a brief from the Crown. The other was William Jeffery Lockett, Clerk of the Peace for the county. He was the leading lawyer of the town, a tall, grave figure, with very marked and prominent features, and perfectly sallow complexion. He had been a corresponding member of the French Revolutionary Convention. He was known to be at heart a kind and generous man. But he was now to be solicitor for the Crown. He lived next door to us, and I now often saw him and Copley walking arm-in-arm; himself the taller, solemn and saturnine; Copley bright, ruddy, and mercurial. The trial once begun did not take very long. Denman exhausted his eloquence in vain, but deeply impressed all hearers. The facts were undeniable; one or two guns and some newly-cast bullets in stockings were produced and handed about the court. So, too, some strangely-written proclamations. An example must be made. The leader and two others were sentenced to be executed after the barbarous old fashion. When the warrant came down it was found that his Royal Highness had graciously remitted the 'drawing and quartering.' A week was given them to prepare. The day before the execution I and my older brother went to the blacksmith's to see the instruments; a ponderous axe, a small and handy one, and a large knife, all beautifully finished and sharp as a razor. We tried the edges on our fingers. When the morning came all good people, whether as a protest or in mere disgust, were to keep in-doors. But there was still an undefined hope of some intervention, not probable, hardly possible, in those days. The execution was fixed for twelve; the London mail was to come in at eleven. As the clocks struck it drove up in the middle of the town. There was no reprieve, but the Princess Charlotte, with her babe, was dead. In a few minutes everybody in the town knew it, and everybody asked whether it was possible the execution should take place after that. But there was no possibility of stopping it. My father, after some changes of mind, felt it a public duty to witness what no doubt would be variously described. There was a vast crowd. The hangman's work was then a very ordinary business, and made no sensation. There was then a long pause. One of the poor creatures was lowered, and something was done behind a low screen. In matter of fact, a young London surgeon did the work with a knife. A grim fellow then stood up and raised high with both his hands the head of the chief criminal, pronouncing thrice in different directions, 'The head of a traitor.' At that hideous spectacle the whole crowd, with a confused cry of horror, reeled and staggered back several yards, surging against the opposite houses. My father came home sick and faint. For many days after the small shop windows contained coarse and vivid representations of the scene. We had a memento of the execution always in sight. Mr. Lockett soon after considerably enlarged and beautified his house, throwing out a handsome stone portico. It was speedily named 'Brandreth's Gallows,' after the unhappy ringleader."

Among the characteristics of the *Salons* (says the *Athenaeum*), one that may be commended to the Royal Academicians and other managers of exhibitions is the liberty given to artists in framing their pictures. For all works the R.A.'s insist on gilt frames. The managers of the *Salon* admit, manifestly to the benefit of the paintings, black frames, oak frames, frames of wood stained and gilded, and combinations of gilding with black, white, and colours. Some of the frames in the Champs Elysées are covered with embroidery and other modes of needlework, others are enriched with tarsia-work, or painted with floral and other decorations, incised, carved, and moulded; some are of metal and plated, or covered with tinted gold or silver. Frames of stained deal abound, and suit the pockets of the artists as well as the coloration of the pictures. We are glad to observe that Mr. Burton is freely introducing black and black-and-gold frames to the National Gallery, thus following the examples of the old Dutch and Flemish painters, to say nothing of the Italians, who used black as well as tarsia-work to set off their productions. The newly bought pictures by Gonzales Coques were promptly transferred from the common gilt gesso or putty frames which lately held them to more appropriate ebony frames. The almost universal employment of gilded frames for pictures of every variety of tone and colour is due to a modern superstition, not sanctioned by old practice, and very inartistic. The fancy for framing prints with wide white margins, or indeed with white margins of any kind, is a modern fallacy. If the owner does not desire to cut away the margins of his prints, those portions should be covered by mounts the tone of which is carefully adjusted to the prevailing tone of the engraving, and considerably darker than the high lights, if not darker than the middle tones they surround.

Mr. Lambros contributes to the *Athenaeum* the following notes from Athens:—"It is well known that we have far less information about Greek painting than about any other branch of ancient art. Had we not the numerous painted vases, the mosaic pavement, and the wall pictures of Pompeii and Rome, our acquaintance with the art of Polygnotus, Zeuxis, and Apelles would be scanty indeed, and we should have had difficulty in believing in the development of antique painting, and should have placed little trust in the descriptions and anecdotes that have come down to us. I need not call to mind that while most lovely vases have been found in Italy, Greece is in no way inferior, and that many costly treasures have been extracted from her soil. On the other hand, the mosaics found in Greece have been unimportant, with the exception of those at Sparta depicting the rape of Europa. However, there has been lately found at Corinth a tomb adorned with frescoes of the highest interest. The contents are unimportant; the tomb had evidently been rifled long ago, probably in the Middle Ages. The entire interest depends on the paintings upon the inner walls. The tomb lies east of ancient Corinth, at a place which is called Megáli Porta, and it was discovered during the making of a road. The workmen destroyed almost completely three walls, which were also painted; so, properly speaking, only the fourth wall, the northern one, is preserved. It is about 2·60 metres high, 0·65 metre thick. The structure was dome-shaped, and was 3·52 metres long and 2·02 broad. The wall that remains is divided

into four divisions. The uppermost of these, divided into squares, contains pictures of grapes and birds. The third row contains three small niches; in the three spaces between the niches are three well-preserved figures. In the fourth and lowest divisions are various fruits in baskets, and birds which eat of the fruits or drink water out of vessels standing close by. By far the most interesting compartment is the second, counting from the top. It comprises three different scenes, that in all probability were not separated by any lines or marks of division. The chief scene is that in the centre, which is the *Necrodeipnon*, usually represented on reliefs belonging to tombs and vases. A table is in the centre, and round it are placed several persons. One of these appears to be a warrior; he has a helmet on his head, and is perhaps a *strategus*. He is lying upon the bed, and supports himself on his left elbow. His body is nude down to the hips. The rest is covered with a white cloth. At the foot of the couch stands another male figure, naked and apparently taking no share in the feast. This last figure is not very well preserved. The other figures are indistinct. They appear to be mourning for somebody—at least their violent movements appear to indicate this. To the right is seen a vase, and near it two men, of whom one steps with one foot on a pedestal (?) and a woman. On the left hand are two other men, who are in active motion, for what purpose cannot be divined. These damaged frescoes have been copied on the spot, and on the scale of the originals, by one of our best artists, Professor Lytras; and the copy, which has been much praised for its exactness, will be placed in one of the rooms in the Archaeological Museum in the Polytechnicum."

An important sale of musical autographs took place the other day at Leipzig. Among the nine volumes put up and containing nearly 500 pages of sketches and scores by Beethoven, the manuscript of a triumphal march, the draught of the symphony in C minor of the music for *Egmont*, the F major symphony, and the overture to *Leonore* in C major brought the largest sums, except one volume of eight pages, which contained a tattoo march (*Zapfenstreich für Orchester*), and has never appeared in print. Mozart, Haydn, and Schubert, as also Weber, Liszt, and Chopin, did not excite very lively competition, the last-named being bought by an agent of the Duc d'Aumale; but the 12 autograph works of Mendelssohn were eagerly bidden for, some, it was said, in behalf of English purchasers. An unprinted chorus—"Jesus, my joy"—with orchestral accompaniment, was bought by a publishing house of Leipzig, and two compositions, an "andante" and a "presto adagio," which have never been printed, and bear the date, "London, July 23, 1833," were secured in behalf of English collectors said to be closely connected with Royalty. Among the autograph letters sold were some by Meyerbeer, Auber, Verdi, Thalberg, William Sterndale Bennett, Jenny Lind, Napoleon I., Queen Victoria (in French), Queen Marie Therese, Johannes Huss, Lafayette, Marquis de Maintenon, Prince Talleyrand, Wallenstein, Charles Dickens, George Sand, Dumas, Goethe, Victor Hugo, Humboldt, Linne, Schiller, and Voltaire.

SACRED GREEK CODICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.—No. I.

In the *Guardian* the Rev. Prebendary Burgon addresses the following paper to the Rev. Prebendary Scrivener, D.C.L.:

"Dear Mr. Scrivener,—Eight years and upwards have glided by since I addressed to you the last of a series of one-and-twenty letters concerning *Manuscript Evangelia in Foreign Libraries*. You were so good as to assure me at the time that you found in those letters much that was serviceable for the second edition of your *Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament*, then in progress. Recently you have encouraged me to believe that you will be equally glad of any additional information I may have since collected on the same subject; for (as I rejoice to learn) a third edition of the same great work is already in the printer's hands. Hence, the present series of letters, which will be far briefer than the last."

"Since I became a Dean it has ceased to be in my power to visit foreign libraries, in furtherance of our favourite study—yours and mine. A time there was when I cherished the hope of making myself personally acquainted with every extant sacred codex—wherever it might happen to lie *perit*; but the libraries of Southern Italy and of Spain, of Austria and of Turkey, are likely to reserve their treasures for more fortunate inquirers than myself. It does not follow, however, that I must be altogether inactive in this field, because I cannot cultivate it on quite so grand a scale as I once desired. I remind myself that there are unexplored treasures here at home, with which, as an Englishman, I am bound in the first instance to make myself acquainted; and before I lay down my pen, it will be seen that one may have something interesting to communicate concerning manuscripts deposited in libraries which yet one has never been able to visit in person. You will understand, however, that it is primarily of our insular resources that I am about to speak. Above all, I am anxious to explain that my supreme anxiety is not so much to break up fresh ground and to swell the number of extant codices, as to promote a more accurate acquaintance with those which have come to light already. A few words on this subject will not be misplaced at the outset."

"I find it impossible to express the annoyance with which, turn which way I will, I discover that such wondrous little pains seem to have been hitherto taken to make the foundations of this department of sacred science secure. Our chief uncial manuscripts confessedly have been elaborately described and collated; but with the exception of such of the cursive codices as C. F. Matthæi and F. H. Scrivener have taken under their special protection, we are still sadly a-field. The discovery is perpetually made that what has been described and registered as a copy of the Gospels ('*Evangelium*') is in reality a book of proper Lessons ('*Evangelium*'), or *vice versa*. Of this I remember furnishing you with several instances when I addressed you last. In consequence, Nos. 321, 322, 323, 327, 328 have had to be removed from our list of Evangelia. On countless occasions no pains have been taken so to describe a codex as to ensure that it shall be capable of being clearly

recognised—much less that it shall be capable of being identified with certainty—at the end of many years.

"Let me hope that I do not stand alone when I confess to a sense of downright shame when I survey the actual descriptions of not a few of our manuscripts. It constantly happens, in fact, that those precious objects are not described at all, but are designated by a number, which tells one nothing; followed by a shot at the date, and a cabalistic memorandum (always imperfect, and often inaccurate), as to the contents. Well aware am I that, unless some hours can be devoted to a sacred codex, one is seldom able to say anything about it that shall be worth reading. But those who have examined a few hundred specimens will bear me witness that they are for the most part capable of at least external classification; may generally be referred to some known type. Would you have six? or seven? or eight of these classes? You will, I think, agree with me that it would be very helpful in this way to know something about a MS., by merely referring to the account of it in a catalogue. On the other hand, of what possible use to anybody can it be to find codices enumerated after the fashion of Evan. 265 to Evan. 272? The first of those eight Evangelia—Reg. 66, a grand 4to—seemed to me to contain an important text. The two next (Reg. 67 and 69) are beautifully written, are very ancient, and look as if they would repay diligent examination. The next (Reg. 73), in double columns, is a truly grand specimen: the Eusebian apparatus at the beginning superbly executed. An interesting feature of this codex is that it was never finished; hence (I have never seen the same thing elsewhere), the pictures of the four Evangelists are only sketched in ink. The next (Reg. 74) is a charming 4to., in glorious ancient binding, once the property of Henri IV. It is full of exquisite archaic representations of Gospel incidents—a very uncommon feature. The last leaf of St. Luke is missing. Reg. 75, though less beautiful externally than the others, is said to exhibit a peculiar text. But in fact of the many hundred sacred codices I have hitherto examined I cannot remember one which, on careful study, did not exhibit some noteworthy peculiarity; and the foregoing eight treasures are described almost as unceremoniously as the lots in a sale of worthless effects—"A parchment book;" "Another ditto." It seems to me, at all events, discreditable that we should keep on indicating the manuscript rarities in the Vatican, for example, by numbers only, without the slightest attempt to ascertain the character of each separate codex; to indicate the quarter of Christendom where it would seem to have been produced; or indeed to record anything at all about its individual characteristics. At least three-fourth of our manuscripts—for any use they are to us—might at this time every bit as well be preserved at Nova Zembla or in the Island of Japan. Who is to imagine from what is related by Birch and by Scholz concerning Evan. 176 (Basil. 152, in the Vatican,) that the text is as extraordinary as the engraved specimen furnished by Bianchini shows that it is? Here, for your inspection, are the first two verses of St. Mark's Gospel:—

Εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ μαρκον
Ἀρχὴ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου | ἡ χὺ οὐ τοῦ θ. κα | ὁ θε. γέ-
γραται ἐν ἡ | σαί τὰ πρῶτα + | ἰδοὺ τὸν ἀποστόλου
(τὸν ἄγγελον μου πρὸς) προστάσει μου. δε | κατα-
σκευάσει τὴν δὲν | σου ἐμπροσθέν σου +.

"But even this is not all. The very record of what a codex contains so often proves to be incorrect that a sense of insecurity becomes at last habitual to a careful reader. Thus Scholz—who, by the way, is a grievous offender in this line—though he professes to have 'collected select places' in Evan. 394, omits to state that 'Vallicella F 17' contains the entire *New Testament*, which, nevertheless, Bianchini (in the account he gives of the codex, p. 531,) assures us is the case. In this way it comes to pass that one witness to the text of the Apocalypse has been hitherto kept out of sight. On the other hand, the same Scholz cites Vat. 360 for the whole *New Testament*, although Birch (who examined this codex with great attention) twice declares expressly that it is *without* the Apocalypse. Concerning the extraordinary Evan. 157, neither Birch nor Scholz has been careful to inform us that it is dated A.D. 1128; although the former is very large (as well he might be) in his description of a MS. which he ranked next to Cod. B in importance.

"Then, again, codices are frequently described as 'lost,' which on inquiry are nevertheless discovered to be existing in perfect safety: while others—as Evan. 272, which has been missing since 1848—are spoken of as if they were safe, which yet have long since disappeared from their places. I was so happy as to be able to rehabilitate not a few of my former letters. Let me introduce here a notice of one more, which you will hear about with pleasure.

"Concerning Evan. 121 (described as *Olim Parisinus Bibliotheca S. Genesiovi*), Scholz says:— 'Where this codex is now lurking I have been unable to discover. This at least is certain, that it neither exists in the library of St. Geneviève, nor in the Royal Library.' And yet—I am indebted for the information to M. Denis, librarian of St. Geneviève—it proves to be even more certain that the codex is perfectly safe. It consists of 241 leaves, of which the last twelve exhibit a table of proper Lessons. The volume is marked A. o. 34: the date is 1284 (not 1254 as Tischendorf wrongly reports)—and the lacuna is occasioned by the loss of one entire quaternion of leaves.

"While on this subject, I will add that 'Paul 247' in the same library—(beautifully written and elaborately illuminated)—consists of 132 leaves, and is found to contain the Catholic Epistles as well as those of St. Paul. Some name like *Adonap* appears in silver letters on folio 1, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. The codex is known in the library as A. o. 35. For all the foregoing details I am indebted to the learned Hellenist, M. Ruelle, who is connected with the library of St. Geneviève at Paris.

"Then, further, there hangs a mystery over certain codices which one would gladly be instrumental in clearing up, if one might. In one such difficulty, I have a personal interest. You will remember that Scholz, through inadvertence, sets down Meerman's cod. 117, first as 'Evan. 436,' then as 'Evan. 153.' In an Evangelium which came to me some years ago, I found a letter (dated 1827) from Thorpe, the bookseller, stating that Bohn had bought that volume 'from the Meerman collection,' and

sold it for £120 to your predecessor at Hendon, the Rev. Theodore Williams. What was I to infer from this but that 'Evan. 436' was right, and 'Evan. 153' wrong? and, further, that 'the English bookseller' to whom 'Meerman 117' had been traced in 1824, was either Bohn or else Thorpe? On obtaining access, however, to a priced copy of the sale catalogue of the Meerman library, I find that he possessed but one Evangelium, which is now in the library at Leyden; and, further, that No. 117 was an *Evangelium*,—which was purchased by Payne, the bookseller, for £200. Its present owner, whoever he may be, must therefore be in possession of a very sumptuous codex. It follows from all this that the Evangelium I call mine has to be added to your list of novelties; and that '436' (the number assigned by Scholz to the Evangelium described by Montfaucon at p. 295 of his *Palaeographia Graeca* as existing in the library of the Jesuit College at Clermont)—must continue to designate an Evangelium of which also the present whereabouts is unknown. I propose to explore this matter further, but this is as much as up to this instant I have been able to discover.

"Let me, in conclusion, enjoy the real gratification of vindicating the accuracy of the laborious German with whom one has so often had to find fault, in one particular where he has (reasonably enough) been suspected of error, but where, happily, he is proved to have been perfectly correct. The oldest dated Evangelium extant (it has been confidently appealed to as such since the days of Montfaucon) was considered to be Evan. 78 (Paris 70), which in a comparatively modern hand is claimed for A.D. 964. But in the monastery of St. Saba, near the Dead Sea, Scholz relates that he found an Evangelium 129 years older—viz., bearing the date of May 7th, A.D., 835. The accuracy of Scholz's statement, however improbable it may sound, is established by the discovery that this very MS., having found its way from Palestine to Russia, is at this instant the property of Porphyrius Uspensky, Bishop of Kiow. You may convince yourself of the fact by inquiring for *Exemplum Codicum Graecorum*, (fol. Heidelberg, 1878), and turning to Tab. I., where a photograph *fac-simile* of the dated page is most unmistakably exhibited. The work is edited by W. Wattenbach and Adolphe von Velsen. A copy is preserved in the manuscript-room at the British Museum."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. Attridge, Curate of Holy Trinity, Blackburn, to Curacy of Macclesfield.
Rev. J. F. Andrews, Curate of St. Luke's, Torquay, to Chaplaincy of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Rev. M. Beattie, to be Missionary to Seamen Chaplain, Belfast Lough.
Rev. Canon Carey, Vicar of Boreham, to Archdeaconry of Essex. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.
Rev. E. B. Best, Senior Curate of Holy Trinity, Windsor, to Sole Charge of Eversley, Hants. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.
Rev. E. L. Coakes, to Senior Curacy of the Cathedral, Umtata, Kaffraria, and Diocesan Secretary to the New Mission of St. Peter's, Transkei.
Rev. G. W. Cooper, to Vicarage of Stuntney. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.
Rev. E. Eppinasse, Vicar of Westhampton, to Rectory of Birgham. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.
Rev. T. E. Franklin, Vicar of St. John Baptist, South Leamington, to Vicarage of Kenilworth. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. T. W. Gibson, to Vicarage of St. Andrew, Beds.
Rev. H. N. Grimley, Curate of St. Nicholas, Brighton, to Vicarage of Cherryhinton, Cambridgeshire.
Rev. H. J. Mathew, to Incumbency of St. Thomas's, Hull.
Rev. M. Piddocke, Vicar of Kirk Newton, to Rectory of Wyton, Hunts.
Rev. H. P. Stokes, Curate of St. James's, Bristol, to Vicarage of St. James's, Wolverhampton. Patrons, the Trustees.
Rev. A. B. Strickland, Rector of St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury, to Vicarage of King's Langley, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Rev. J. M. Vaughan, Vicar of Enghelcombe, Bath, to Vicarage of St. Nicholas, Deptford, Kent.
Rev. W. C. Wallace, Curate of Great Torrington, to Vicarage of Shebbear-cum-Sheepwash. Patron the Lord Chancellor.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON:—Rev. G. T. Andrews, to Isleworth; J. H. Charles, to Kensington; R. C. Connolly, to All Saints, Stoke Newington; W. Evans, to St. John, Cubitt-town; G. B. Everett, to St. Andrew, Bethnal-green; H. Freese, to All Saints, Margaret-street; J. M. Giblin, to St. John, St. Giles; J. H. Graves, to St. Barnabas, Kensington; R. J. Plater, to Holy Trinity, St. Giles-in-the-Fields; C. H. Sutton, to Kensington; and F. Case, to be a London Diocesan Home Missionary.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER:—Rev. J. F. Howson, to Halesowen.

OBITUARY.

June 20, at Chelsea, suddenly, the Rev. J. D. Massingham, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of St. Paul's, Burslem, in the 56th year of his age.
June 22, at Fritton House, Suffolk, the Rev. Francis William Cubitt, Rector of Fritton, aged 83.
June 26, at Mayfield, the Rev. Edward Joseph Rose, Rector of Weybridge, Rural Dean, and Honorary Canon of Winchester, aged 64.
June 27, at the Vicarage, Hampton, Middlesex, the Rev. James Burrow, aged 64.
June 29, at 7, St. John's-road, Putney, the Rev. Algernon Arthur Trimmer, M.A., 22 years Curate of Putney, aged 52.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Record says:— "From the reports received from the Deanery of Gloucester hope is entertained that the sudden decline of strength, without any apparent malady, may, by the grace of God, and in answer to many prayers on the Dean's behalf, gradually be repaired. We are glad to learn that Dean Close has arrived safely at his home, Scotby, near Carlisle, and is not materially the worse for the great exertion."

On Thursday morning, at the usual 7.15 celebration of the Holy Communion at St. James's, Hatcham, there occurred a scene of a most painful character, the chief figure in which was Mr. Sanders, the churchwarden. It appears that immediately after the prayer of consecration, Mr. Bridges, the vicar's warden, presented himself as a communicant, and, having been communicated by the vicar in one kind was about being offered the chalice, when Mr. Sanders at once entered the chancel and forcibly prevented the rev. gentleman from completing the administration of the Communion. Mr. Walker in vain endeavoured to perform his sacred ministration, but Mr. Sanders resolutely refused to permit its being done, and in a loud voice called upon him to stop, as it was illegal to have a Celebration unless three at least presented themselves.

The next meeting of the members of the Central Council of Diocesan Conference, will be held at the National Society's Rooms on July 7, at 4 o'clock, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P. A dinner of members and friends will take place the evening before at the Westminster Palace Hotel at 7.45, to be followed by a reception

at the private residence of Mrs. H. Cecil Raikes in Warwick-square.

Durham University Jubilee was celebrated on St. Peter's Day by placing a stained-glass jubilee window in the Castle. The Bishop of Durham conducted a special service in the afternoon, when he traced the history of the University. Subsequently there was a banquet in the Castle hall. The Bishop presided, and was supported by a large number of distinguished Northerners who have had honorary degrees conferred upon them, and by the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The church of St. Mary, the Boltons, Kensington, has just had a very pleasing addition made to it by the filling of another window with Munich stained glass. It consists of two lights representing Our Lord consoling the women, and the Angel at the Sepulchre, illustrating the text "weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." The drawing of the figures is extremely good and, the brilliant effect of colour is obtained in such a manner as to produce the highest possible decoration consistent with the style of the church, and without the semblance of obtrusiveness, while in both subjects it may be seen that the design and arrangement have been subordinated to the architectural features of the window. The work is from the studios of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Bishop of Manchester preached at St. George's-in-the-East on Sunday morning, dealing with the relation of the Church of England to the evangelisation of the masses. The Bishop of Bedford was also present and read the Communion service. Dr. Fraser chose for his text Luke xv. 1: "Then drew near unto Him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." The Bishop said there was an organisation amongst us called by a great name—the Army of Salvation—which was trying to reach these people and to bring them back to Christ. He (the Bishop) did not know with what success God had rewarded their labours; but, whether one liked their method or not—and he, for one, could not help having a mistrust of the whole of these popular methods of emotional evangelisation—still, one could not help admiring the courage of those who laboured in the cause, and must heartily wish them success. But the Church to which he and most of his hearers belonged must also try to reach this class of people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of London, Dean of the Province of Canterbury:—

Lambeth Palace, June 23.

My dear Lord,—It has been represented to me that in some parts of the country anxiety again prevails with respect to the harvest, and I think it right to express to the clergy and laity through you, as Dean of the Province, my feeling that we ought to pray at this time to Almighty God that it may please Him to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them.

The subjoined form of prayer was in public use in my own diocese and elsewhere last year, and I again commend it to my own clergy, and to any others who may be disposed to adopt it with the sanction of their diocesan.

I remain, my dear Lord, yours faithfully,

A. C. CANTUAR.

Prayer.

"O God, Heavenly Father, who by Thy Son, Jesus Christ, has promised to all them that seek Thy kingdom and the righteousness thereof, all things necessary to their bodily sustenance, send us, we beseech Thee, such seasonable weather that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort and to Thy honour, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

At the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. B. J. Bridgewater offered for sale by auction, by order of Mr. Justice Chitty, made in the cause of "Bristow v. Skirrow," heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, the advowson and next presentation to the living of Feckenham, Worcestershire, subject to the life of the present incumbent, now about 66 years of age. The income of the benefice amounted to about £367 2s. per annum, in addition to which there were fees and emoluments attaching to the living, averaging about £20 yearly, and a vicarage house and grounds as well. The chancel, it was mentioned, is repaired by the lay rector, and the area of the parish—situate, as the auctioneer said, "in a delightful country"—is 6,764 acres, its population being 4,350. The Rev. R. H. Hadden, curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and President of the Curates' Alliance, who was present with other members of that organisation and representatives of the National Committee for the Abolition of Purchase in the Church, asked the auctioneer to explain "the legal position" in this matter of the proposed sale of the advowson.

Mr. Bridgewater declined to do so, saying he was simply there, by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, to offer the property for sale. The Rev. G. Hennessy, curate of St. Augustine's, Haggerston, doubted the legality of selling church fees. Mr. Bridgewater asked to be allowed to proceed with the sale without any further interruption, saying that the curates were obstructing the sale, and moreover committing a contempt of Court. The Rev. R. H. Hadden: Will you explain what is legal? Mr. Bridgewater: I will explain nothing of the kind. If you will obstruct the sale it will be my duty to have you removed. The Rev. R. H. Hadden: You absolutely decline to answer any questions? Mr. Bridgewater: I do; I will not hear another word. You have no right to come here and create a difficulty—no more right than I have to enter your church and say you are preaching bad doctrine. It is about the same thing. The auctioneer then offered "the lot" for sale, inviting bids, and suggesting £1,000 to commence with. Sixpence was offered by a member of the Alliance, and eightpence by another member. In the result Mr. Bridgewater said it would be his duty to report to the proper officer of the Court of Chancery that the property was not sold, and also to report the names of the rev. gentlemen, whose cards he had at the outset obtained, for obstructing the sale.

The festival annually held on St. Peter's Day at St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, was attended on Thursday by an unusually large number of friends of the foreign mission cause. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., one of the founders of the college, presided at the dinner, and was supported by Sir Richard Temple, Sir Bartle Frere, the Bishop of Honolulu, Bishop Oxenden, the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and many others. After the dinner an interesting ceremony was performed in the dining-hall, a large portrait in oil of Mr. Beresford

Hope being unveiled by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, who had been for twenty-five years warden of the college. Reference was made by various speakers to the munificence of Mr. Beresford Hope in founding this great missionary college, from which every year were sent numbers of young men specially trained for the foreign mission-field. Subsequently Mr. Beresford Hope presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, when addresses were delivered by Sir Bartle Frere, Sir R. Temple, and others.

THE HOME REUNION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Home Reunion Society was held at No. 7, Whitehall, yesterday. Present—The Lord Bishop of Winchester (in the chair), Earl Nelson, Canon Campion, Canon Ainalis, and many others. After prayers the Finance Secretary stated that letters expressing regret at their absence had been received from the Bishops of Carlisle and Bedford, Canon Erskine Clark, Canon Douglas, Prebendary J. Gregory Smith, and a large number of members of the Society. The annual report was then read, from which we extract the following:—

The Council have to report an important discussion on Home Reunion at the Truro Diocesan Conference.

The Bishop of Truro had arranged that the discussion should be opened with a paper by the Rev. Paul Bush, and followed by an address which Lord Nelson was specially requested to deliver. The subsequent discussion was everything that could be desired, and as a general wish was expressed that an account of the proceedings should be printed and circulated, the newspaper report was reprinted and bound up with the Truro Diocesan Calendar, and also issued separately as our Occasional Paper, No. 10. The Bishop thankfully bears witness to the good which the discussion has been permitted to accomplish.

At Newcastle, the Finance Secretary successfully arranged a breakfast, at which many of our friends assembled in the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition Room, and many new members joined. We have obtained in the year seventy-three additional members.

Although not specially organised by us, there is no doubt that the existence of our Society suggested the idea of a conference with members of the Baptist persuasion at Bower Chalke. The village was a small one, some ten miles from Salisbury, but there was a great gathering from all quarters—carts, gigs, wagonettes, and bicycles were to be found in the yard outside, as at a sale or fair—and it is estimated that there were at least 600 in the barn where the open Conference was to be held. Earl Nelson and the Rev. E. B. Otley, head of the Theological College at Salisbury, were to speak on the part of the Church, and the Rev. J. T. Collier, of Downton, and the Rev. G. Short, of Salisbury, were to speak on behalf of the Baptists. The deep attention manifested throughout and the true spirit of Christian love which pervaded the meeting were things to be truly thankful for. The Rev. E. Collett, the Vicar, unhesitatingly affirms that it has done good in his Parish.

Earl Nelson will read a paper on the subject at the Chester Diocesan Conference in October:—

If a true spirit of Christian love was more generally exhibited towards those whose work for Christ is real, notwithstanding many essential differences, in belief and practice there would be little need for further exertions; but we have in many places to create—in all to encourage—such a spirit, and are sorely hindered in the work by want of means and by want of men who (like Mr. Fenton) are prepared to work heart and soul in the cause, whether on the Council, the Executive Committee, or in the different neighbourhoods in which they may reside.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER, in opening the meeting, said that he would be obliged to leave the room soon, and he wished to say a few words on the work of the Society generally. Though the report did not show that much special work had been done in the past year, yet it was a great fact that 73 new members had been added. The work of the Society was slow, but a slow work is often the greatest. This country, as, perhaps, every other country in Christianity, was divided into numerous sects. There were many bodies of Nonconformists amongst us which had been long established. There were many persons whose parents and grand-parents of perhaps many generations were attached to these principles. It was a great mistake to be impatient of our labours. Yet if meetings were held in different parts of the country it would offer good opportunities for understanding others' feelings by means of them.

Earl NELSON said the work was going on quietly, though the meetings were small. He considered that there was much encouragement for the future. His Lordship moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. G. GREENWOOD, and adopted.

The Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer and Canon Campion also spoke.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

An extraordinary will case, which has occupied Baron Fitzgerald and a special jury for several days, has been concluded this week at Dublin, by a verdict setting aside the will. The property in dispute originally belonged to an eccentric old lady named Joy. It amounted to about £30,000, of which a considerable portion consisted of real estate. A will was propounded by a Captain Lalor, an intimate friend, and was disputed by the relatives on the grounds of incapacity on the part of the testator and fraud on the part of Captain Lalor. After a protracted trial in the Probate Division the case was compromised, the next-of-kin recovering a sum of money and the will being proved by consent. Captain Lalor died some months ago, bequeathing the property to his niece, named West, the defendants in the present action, which was brought by a person named Tellett, the heir-at-law of Miss Joy. Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, left to them the question whether the will alleged by the defendants as having been executed by Miss Joy was a valid document, and especially whether the allegation that the signature to the will was a forgery was conflicting. M. Chabot, expert in handwriting, had expressed the opinion that it was not the handwriting of Miss Joy, and pointed out nine discrepancies between the signatures to the will and some genuine signatures. Other evidence was also given casting a doubt on the authenticity of the signature. On the other hand, Mr. Sharp, the only surviving attesting witness to the

will, swore that he was not acquainted with her, and, in fact, never saw her except on that occasion. On being asked by a juror to describe the appearance of the lady whom he saw, he gave a description which corresponded remarkably with Miss Joy's appearance. A servant of Miss Joy's, Mary Tully, stated that she was told by her mistress to prepare luncheon for some gentlemen whom she expected. The jury, after less than a quarter of an hour's consideration, came into Court with a verdict that the signature was not that of Miss Joy; in other words, that the alleged will was a forgery. Judgment, accordingly, was given for the plaintiff. The result will probably be the commencement of fresh litigation.

The case of *Maple and Co. v. the Junior Army and Navy Stores (Limited)* came before the Supreme Court of Judicature on Thursday, and raised an important question as to the right to copyright in advertising catalogues of goods. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Maple and Co., upholsterers, of Tottenham-court-road, published an illustrated catalogue of the furniture sold by them. The defendants had in their catalogues copied some of the illustrations in the plaintiffs' catalogues, and the present action was brought for an injunction restraining the publication of any catalogue containing illustrations of furniture copied from those in the plaintiffs' catalogue, and for damages. On the 25th of May an application was made to Vice-Chancellor Hall for an interim injunction, and his Lordship made an order restraining the publication of the defendants' catalogue until the trial of the action or the further order of the Court. From this order the defendants appealed. Mr. William Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. F. Lewin, for the appellants, argued that the plaintiffs' catalogue was not the subject of copyright, as it was not the fruits of any literary merit, and had not been registered under the Acts relating to engravings. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. A. Beddall appeared for Messrs. Maple and Co. The Master of the Rolls said that, in his opinion, the plaintiffs' catalogue was the subject of copyright; it was a book, and was therefore entitled to protection under the Act. It was contended that only books of letterpress were books. There were, however, such things as picture books, which were books intended for those who could not read. His Lordship was unable to see why the Court should protect people who took other people's property, and thought that if the Court could so construe the Act as to prevent dishonesty it ought to do so. He considered that the case which had done all the mischief was that of "*Cobbett v. Woodward*," in which Lord Romilly held that there was no copyright in a descriptive advertisement, illustrated or otherwise, of articles which anyone might sell. That decision was not law, and it made no difference as to the copyright what were the uses to which a book was to be put. Lord Justice Lindley also delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, and the appeal was dismissed with costs in both counts, the injunction being by consent made perpetual.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Master of St. Katharine's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Duchess of Teck and children, attended on Sunday afternoon the children's flower and fruit service at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at half-past three o'clock, and the younger members of the Royal Family presented beautiful offerings of both flowers and fruit. After service, the fruits and flowers were taken by some of the ladies of the congregation to the hospitals for sick children, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck both taking part in the work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the vast range of moors extending from the south-west margin of the West Riding into Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, the grouse prospects are most promising. The breeding season has been most favourable, and the heather was out in good time; so that there has been plenty of good food. The young grouse are now looking well, and there does not appear to be any signs of disease. Some of the keepers state that there will be a much larger number of birds than has been the case for some years past.

At Plymouth, on Tuesday, a dispute which has excited a good deal of local interest was amicably adjusted. Mr. Roach, a member of the Plymouth Town Council, attended the sale by auction of the British and Irish Sugar Refinery premises, and started the bidding in a freak by an offer of £30,000, which, upon a hasty calculation, he concluded, was considerably within the reserve. The property was, however, knocked down to him; and he subsequently ascertained that he had bid very much more than he calculated the property to be worth. The company have decided to release him from his contract upon the payment of a fine of £300.

Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., having been presented with some pieces of gold and silver plate by the burgesses of Durban, Natal, on the 22nd ult., on his retirement from the administration of the Government of Natal, has written the following letter to Mr. Walter Peace, emigration agent in London, acknowledging the testimonial:—"Government House, Chatham, June 23, 1882.—My dear Sir,—Will you express to my friends at Durban the great satisfaction I felt in receiving the beautiful memorial of their kindly sympathy towards me? When one is parting from friends it is pleasant to catch a farewell wave of the hand. How much more so to be followed over seas by their kindly greeting, and to have constantly before one in home life an enduring proof of their goodwill! I can never forget the forbearing sympathy of my many and generous countrymen during the time difficult duties were imposed on me in their midst, and I remember with pride that with all the conflict of views and policies my desire to do my duty was fully

appreciated. Sympathy and appreciation from those nearest in the hours of toil are cherished in the heart; and I shall ever value the beautiful keepsake I have received, not only in memory of the good friends who give it, but on account of my heartfelt respect for the many fine qualities I have seen them exhibit in peace and in war. Please express the warmest thanks of your faithful servant, EVELYN WOOD."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has presided over a meeting of the Young Men's Friendly Society held in the Library of the Lambeth Palace. Although the Society has been in existence only two years, substantial progress has been made in the extension of its organisation. At the beginning of 1880 there were but 40 branches on the list, and there are now 110. The total number of associates is about 1,500, and the members number nearly 5,000. Two of the Society's branches are in New South Wales. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a brief address, spoke of the great importance of the unions of young men, and said that if associations for good were not provided, they would find associations for themselves, possibly of an evil character. That being so, it was most desirable that they should be beforehand with the great mass of young men in town. Any mode in which good wholesome and Christian association bound young men together must be a holy and Christian work—and such was the character of this institution. Unfortunately the work was dependent upon funds. They wanted subscriptions to the amount of £300 a year in order to work out the necessary arrangements for the good proposed, and he trusted the appeal he made would not be in vain. The Girls' Friendly Association had made enormous progress, and when this effort was understood, he thought it would be found to be none the less necessary. They could not allow young men to be absorbed in the populations of large towns without some guidance, and hence it would be felt that this society was particularly worthy of support. The meeting was also addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brabazon, the Bishop of Truro, Mr. C. W. Russell, M.P., the Rev. R. C. Billing, General Sir R. W. Wilbraham, and Mr. W. Portal, and resolutions were adopted, stating that present circumstances demanded special efforts for the purpose of providing spiritual and temporal help for young men and lads of the working classes, commending the Young Men's Friendly Society to the support of the public, and specially appealing for a large increase of yearly subscribers to the central fund.

An exciting incident occurred during a thunder-storm on Sunday afternoon, while a flower service was proceeding at Ormskirk Church, near Liverpool. While the Benediction was being pronounced the congregation was terrified by a sudden flash, and what appeared like a ball of fire passed through the church from the north-east. Cries of "Fire" caused a panic, women and children shrieking. The vicar (Canon Sheldon), the curate, and some of the congregation exerted themselves to allay the alarm of the people; but it was some time before this was accomplished. When the excitement had somewhat abated, the vicar, standing upon a seat in the body of the church, said the General Thanksgiving for the Preservation of Life, and then pronounced the Benediction. The lightning had struck the steeple, and shattered some of the stonework inside, but left very little trace outside.

"General" Booth has written a series of letters to the morning papers relative to the purchase by the Salvation Army of the Grecian Theatre. In his communication to the *Times* Mr. Booth states that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been good enough to head the subscription list, the letter from his chaplain stating:—"His Grace has no hesitation in approving the acquisition by you of premises at present used for so different a purpose, and, although his contribution can be only a nominal one, I am authorised to say that you may put down the Archbishop's name as a subscriber of £5, for which I enclose cheque." In similar communications to other papers Mr. Booth mentions that the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. Lord Cairns, the ex-Lord Mayor, and others of influence, have also expressed their warm sympathy.

With reference to the above quotation, the following letter has appeared in the *Times*:—

"Sir,—Some misapprehension appears to have been caused by the publication of one sentence only of a letter written last week, at the Archbishop of Canterbury's direction, on the subject of the Salvation Army. The Archbishop will feel much obliged if you can kindly give insertion to the whole letter, of which I enclose a copy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, Chaplain.

"Lambeth Palace, June 26."

(Copy.)

"Lambeth Palace, June 20th.

My dear Sir,—I am directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to write to you with reference to the letter he yesterday received from you. The Archbishop desires me to assure you that if it should be in his power to assist, by any influence with the Charity Commissioners or otherwise, the acquisition by your body of the site at present occupied by the theatre, tavern, and dancing gardens in question, he will gladly further your wishes in the matter. You will readily understand that the innumerable claims made upon the Archbishop render it impossible for him to give you material assistance in effecting the purchase of these expensive premises. The question of the co-operation of the clergy of the Church of England in the actual work of your association is one of extreme difficulty. Without expressing at present any opinion upon that subject, his Grace has no hesitation in approving the acquisition by you of premises at present used for so different a purpose; and though his contribution can, as I have said, be only nominal one, I am authorised to say that you may put down the Archbishop's name as a subscriber of £5, for which I enclose cheque.—I remain, yours faithfully,

RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, Chaplain.

Mr. William Booth. On Saturday afternoon, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Revolt, a large audience assembled in the grounds of Knighton House, the Manorway, Blackheath, to hear an account of the work of the committee for special services in theatres, halls, and mission-rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., occupied the chair, and in reply to a vote of thanks for presiding, said he saw by that day's paper that

the Archbishop of Canterbury had sent five pounds to General Booth (Salvation Army), and many were prepared to back up the general and his myrmidons, and sanctioned their services; but he (the Earl) could not endorse the name given to his army, and called it downright blasphemy. They might call it General Booth's Army if they liked. He was not prepared to hear the Rev. Burman Cassin speak as he did of the music of their services, and say they were in earnest. Was not Mr. Bradlaugh in earnest? Was not the devil in earnest? And if they supported all that was in earnest they would not know what they might support. The excesses of the Army were producing great irreverence of thought, of expression, of action, turning religion into a play, and making it grotesque and familiar. He saw in one paper that the meeting was to finish up with the "Hallelujah Galop"—he saw that in the *War Cry*—and if religion was made easy hundreds would join; but that was not the way to carry out the work of the Gospel. It must be preached with simplicity and fervour to reach the hearts of the people, and if they departed from that they would see a decline of all religion in the country, and the excesses of one body would terminate in the destruction of another. By the theatre services thousands had been brought to Christ, and they would never desist in the work as long as they had breath to speak and materials to work upon.

The marriage of Miss Fuller-Maitland, second daughter of the late W. Fuller-Maitland, Esq., of Stansted, Essex, and Garth, Breconshire, to Roderick Colquhoun, Esq., third son of John Colquhoun, Esq., brother of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was celebrated on Wednesday morning, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square. The marriage service was solemnised by the Bishop of Bangor, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Berger, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of rich white moire, the long train of which was finished by a thick ruche of the same material; the front of the skirt was veiled and festooned with flourishes of Brussels lace, given her by Mrs. Fuller-Maitland; she also wore a large veil of Brussels lace, and a wreath of orange blossoms; her ornaments consisted of a magnificent pendant of diamonds and pearls (the gift of her brother, Mr. Fuller-Maitland, M.P.), and a diamond spider (given her by her sister, Miss Margaret Fuller-Maitland). The four bridesmaids were attired in dark green velvet bodices, the skirts being composed of dark green silk with quantities of ficelle lace; dark green velvet bonnets with wreaths of daisies completed the costumes. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled for breakfast at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street. Shortly before two o'clock the bride and bridegroom took leave of their friends and started for Weybridge, where they will spend the early days of the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress consisted of a dark blue cashmere, braided with gold; dark blue bonnet to match, arranged with gold lace and gold aigrette. Lady Susan Grant-Suttie wore black satin and lace trimmed with a profusion of jet. Miss Grant-Suttie wore a dress of cream colour with small gold stripes; old-gold sash and bonnet. Lady Hall wore a dress of cardinal red broché. Lady Colquhoun, violet silk, covered with Brussels lace; leghorn straw bonnet and feathers. Mrs. James Colquhoun, sky blue broché, with bonnet of forget-me-nots. Mrs. Cunliffe wore a splendid dress of gold brocade, trimmed with gold lace. Mrs. Byng wore cream Indian muslin and lace, with brown satin sash; bonnet to match. Mrs. Roberts Fuller-Maitland, a costume of pearl-grey silk, with grey bonnet and blush roses. Mrs. Seymour Portman wore brown cashmere and broché; brown bonnet and yellow roses. Miss Hind wore an artistic shade of pale mulberry colour.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, the Rev. J. Diggle and Dr. Richardson introduced a numerous deputation from the managers of Board Schools, and also presented a memorial as to the code of regulations by which the managers are guided. The memorialists suggested that the code should be revised so that the schools of the Board be made more efficient. They believed that a satisfactory revision would be best provided for by mutual conference between the Board and themselves, and requested the Board to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of the managers. After the deputation had replied to several questions, the Rev. J. Diggle moved:—

That the memorial be referred to a special committee, who shall consider the recommendations contained therein, and inquire into the present system of local management, with the view of enabling local managers to render more efficient service, and report thereon to the Board.

Dr. Richardson seconded the resolution. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., moved, as an amendment:—

That the memorial be referred to the various Standing Committees, so far as the subject matter of the memorial falls within their provinces respectively, for consideration and report.

Miss Simcox seconded the amendment. After considerable discussion the Board divided. There appeared for the amendment 13 votes, and 21 against. Mr. H. Gover moved another amendment altering the wording of the motion so as to make it read:—

That the memorial be referred to a special committee to confer as desired with the managers as to their propositions, and to inquire into the present system of local management, with the view of enabling local managers to render more efficient service and report thereon to the Board.

Mr. Diggle accepted this amendment, and it was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor on Monday received the following letter from Dr. Mackie, the Consular surgeon at Alexandria:—

"Alexandria, June 19, 1882.

"My Lord Mayor—I take the liberty of writing by earliest opportunity to confirm and explain my telegram to you of yesterday. As a surgeon of 22 years' practice in Egypt among people of every nationality, class, and religion, I have a very intimate knowledge of the circumstances of most of the unfortunate Christian and Jewish families at present obliged to flee from Egypt for protection from a fanatical populace, stirred up by a brutal and insubordinate soldiery. Such panic was produced by the rising against the Europeans so utterly unexpected on that day (11th of June), that the whole European population became demoralised and panic-stricken. Had the rising against us and the massacre been

practised entirely by Arabi Pasha's soldiers we should not have been so awe-stricken, as for some time a fanatical rising of the soldiers had threatened; but no one suspected that the seeds being sown by Arabi for some time among the low population were to bear their fruit so soon. The consequence has been that the poorer Europeans, ill-protected in their houses against a renewal of the brutality and butchery, betook themselves to flight, most of them leaving their little all behind them, and not waiting even to try to find a little money to help them on. Regardless of the future or its consequences to them, they fled to the harbour on board whatever steamer they could reach, crouched down on deck, and refused to be landed. Where they were to be taken to they knew not, nor did they care, so long as they felt safe from Arabi's fanatics, whose blood is up to kill and slay. The panic and stampede still continue, and it is roughly estimated that from 12,000 to 16,000 Europeans—men, women, and children—have already left. I visited some of the steamers freighted with refugees this afternoon. Their decks were crammed from stem to stern, some of them not protected by an awning, but exposed to the burning sun. Fortunately they will be disembarked at ports not far distant—Malta, Cyprus, Syria, Italy, Trieste, &c. Were the voyage longer, serious disease must break out. At first the Consulates had no time to organise any system of emigration or help; but now each Consulate, so far as funds go, is helping its poor to find a passage, and giving them a few shillings in their pocket. For poor British subjects the Admiral is engaging steamers to give them free passages to Malta or Cyprus; but landed at a port at a safe distance from Egypt, what is to become of them then? There are many still to leave. This is the seventh day of the stampede, and to-day from early dawn to dusk it has still been an unbroken stream of emigrants from town to harbour.

"I am, my Lord Mayor, very faithfully yours,

"W. MACKIE,

"Surgeon to Her Majesty's Consulate."

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has also telegraphed to the Lord Mayor suggesting the formation of a local committee at Malta, whither many of the British refugees are going.

The Duke of Albany presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, and, proposing the toast of the evening, said:—

It is with great satisfaction that I come before you to-night to plead the cause of the Newspaper Press Fund, and that I see around me, not only so many distinguished representatives of the Press itself, but so many men of eminence in other walks of life, whose presence here testifies to the widespread interest which this cause inspires. There can hardly, indeed, be any passport to the general goodwill and gratitude of Englishmen more potent than the name of the Newspaper Press. If we know anything in this country, we know the benefits of a free Press; we know that the gentlemen of the Press are the watchdogs of civilisation, and that nothing can go wrong anywhere without their uttering a warning sound, and very often suggesting some real and practical remedy. The direct social and political power of the Press is a fact which we are none of us likely to forget for a day. And yet it is the indirect, the educative power of the Press which is, I think, the greatest of all. What gives me most pleasure to observe in the Press is the increasing accuracy and fulness of the picture which the Press presents to us of all the complex life and thought and action which are going on upon the surface of the globe. There is nothing now which the Press does not chronicle—from yesterday's debates in London or Paris to the latest inquiries into the habits of earth-worms, or to the last photograph taken of the sun. And especially we may claim for our English Press that it is surpassed by none in its earnest endeavour to understand the real condition of foreign nations as well as of our own; to draw the true lessons of example or warning from distant events, which in former times we should have been content to hear of in a very second-hand and imperfect way. But our Press is alive to everything now; and when there falls on the world some such sudden shock as brings our human brotherhood home to all, then it is that we feel how intimately the Press has entwined itself with our existence, till the electric wires seem the very nerves of humanity, carrying in a moment to every corner of the earth the self-same thrill of hope or pain. There is another branch of journalism which one cannot help watching, both in this country and in the United States, with much curiosity and interest. I mean the constantly extending enterprises of the "Special Correspondent." There is, I think, something satisfactory in the thought that the public, through the spokesmen of the Press, is taking into its own hands so many works of historical and geographical discovery, or even of active benevolence, that its representatives are finding the lost, succouring the afflicted, facing perils, traversing regions unknown; sitting in conclave, perhaps, among the patriarchs of Merv, or struggling with the fevers of Zanzibar and the Congo, or with the ice of Polar seas, or scanning the desperate charges of Plevna, or carrying an impartial comfort to the wounded of two nations at Sedan. One likes to think that some spectator of our own race is always present when history is in the making; and that in scenes of danger and frenzy, where no one else ventures to stand, except at the call of urgent duty, or in the fury of the fight, there is sure to be in the thick of everything an Englishman with a notebook, whose only object is to see and know. Yes, gentlemen of the Press, your career is one of constant interest, of growing power, and, like all positions of power, it carries with it its own responsibilities, its own temptations. Even in private life there may often be a momentary temptation to use some unfair argument, or to repeat some unkindly gossip. How much stronger must that temptation be to men who can make their argument tell, their gossip spread over the whole country, and whose anonymity protects them from any other punishment than such as lies in the consciousness of having uttered an uncandid retort, or ventured on an unwarrantable intrusion, or inflicted a cruel and needless pain. In the struggle of competition, in the haste of composition, it must be hard to avoid entirely such causes of self-reproach. But as the Press rises in dignity and responsibility, these blemishes tend to disappear; and I feel sure that you will agree with me that an institution such as this which we are met to support to-day is potent not only to relieve those who need its material succour, but to give a sense of unity and stability to the whole profession.

Lord Houghton responded on behalf of the members of the fund, and subsequently subscriptions amounting to nearly £1,200 were announced.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

GEORGE CHALLENGER AND CO.,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855. SECURED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Over 2,000 of our Pianos have been sent to the eminent Firm of Messrs. Paterson, Sons, and Co., at their different establishments at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Ayr, which we trust will convince the public as to the class of Pianos we make. During the 25 years we have been in business, we have found our Pianofortes stand successfully the test of all climates, and are well recommended.

PIANOFORTES FOR EXTREME CLIMATES, from 25 Guineas and upwards.

G. C. and Co. beg to solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Aristocracy and the Public generally to the PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS introduced in the MANUFACTURE of their PIANOFORTES. These Pianofortes are constructed ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE, whereby greater strength and durability are obtained in the formation of the String Frame, and the combined improvements of the Sound Board secure perfect vibration of the Strings, and consequently guarantee a superior quality and purity of Tone in the Instrument.

LANGHAM PIANOFORTE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, LANGHAM STREET, LONDON, W.

BIRTHS.

June 21, at St. Cuthbert's Parsonage, Hawick, N.B., the wife of the Rev. DOUGLAS POWELL WARR, M.A. Camb., of a daughter.
June 22, at Wollaton, the Hon. Mrs. H. C. RUSSELL, of a daughter.
June 24, at 4, Eldon-place, Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. ARNOLD WORDSWORTH SAVORY, of a son.
June 27, at Abington, ETHEL, wife of E. MORLAND, of a son.
June 27, at 2, Avenue villas, St. Peter's-road, South Croydon, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES H. GRUNDY, of a son.
June 28, at Folkestone, the wife of the Rev. F. BROKE HOWELL, late Curate of Hurley, of a daughter.
June 28, at Frinknash Park, Gloucestershire, the wife of B. St. J. ACKERS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 16, at Corrales, Uruguay, South America, FRANCIS V. DAVISON, M.D. Edin., to HANNAH CARTER, recently Lady-Superintendent York County Hospital.
June 20, at St. Mary's Church, Putney, CHARLES HENRY, second son of FREDERICK F. WHITEHURST, of Cambridge Cottage, Putney, to FLORENCE, eldest daughter of H. BRANDON, of Stonehouse, West-hill, Putney Heath.
June 21, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, FRANCIS CADELL, M.B., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, to MARY HAMILTON, younger daughter of the late Major-General A. HENRY E. BOILEAU, Bengal Engineers.
June 21, at St. Jude's, Oakville, Canada West, OLIPH LEIGH SPENCER, of the City of Toronto, eldest son of the Rev. Leigh Spencer, Vicar of Renold, Bedford, and Rural Dean, to ANNIE, elder daughter of P. A. MACDOUGALD, Esq., of Glenorchy, Oakville, and granddaughter of the late Colonel W. Chisholm, of Oakville.

June 22, by special licence, at Lambeth Palace Chapel, the Rev. G. HERBERT JOHNSON, M.A., Vicar of Crookham, Kent, eldest son of the late Very Rev. G. H. Sacherell Johnson, M.A., F.R.S., Dean of Wells, to AMY CAROLINE, second daughter of the late R. CAMERON GALTON, Esq., of Shelsley Grange, Worcestershire.

June 22, at St. Mary's, Bolton, West Brompton, Lieut. A. REGINALD A. STOCK, R.N., second son of Henry Stock, of Green Lodge, Richmond, to KATE ELIZABETH, only child of BENJ. LUCAS JUDKINS, of The Grove, Bolton, S.W.
June 24, at St. Michael's Church, Oxford, DAVID RICHIE, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, to FLORA LINDSAY MACDOUGALD, second daughter of the late Colonel A. A. Macdonell, of Lochgarry.

June 25, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, ERNEST MAXWELL WILSHIRE, 2nd Batt. Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), son of the late General Sir Thos. Wilshire, Bart., G.C.B., to LILIAN GERTRUDE HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of Major-General JAMES DAVIDSON.

June 26, at Wroxhall Abbey Chapel, WILLIAM INGHAM, eldest son of the late RICHARD SHAW, Esq., M.P., of Queen's Gate, London, to HELEN, eldest daughter of the late JAMES DUDALE, Esq., of Wroxhall Abbey, Warwick.

June 27, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, the Rev. JOHN A. KERR, LL.D., to MARY, widow of ALEXANDER FLEMING, M.D., F.R.C.P., and daughter of the late Francis Maxwell, Esq., of Drumpark, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, N.B.

June 27, at the parish church of Woodbastwick, the Rev. ARTHUR T. J. THACKERAY, Curate of Blonfield, only son of the late Rev. Joseph Thackeray, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and many years Rector of Horstead-with-Collihall, to AMY SEATHURST, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. P. DUNSTON, Vicar of Woodbastwick, Norwich.

June 27, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, ROBERT, only son of GEORGE JAMIESON, Esq., No. 41, Prince's-gardens, S.W., to ELEANORA SOPHIA, second daughter of the Rev. F. A. STEWARD-SAVILE, M.A., Stagenhoe Park, Welwyn, Herts, late Rector of Torwood, Torquay.

June 28, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, LAWRENCE, son of the late HENRY ROSE ALPORT, Esq., of Herne Bay, to FRANCES, daughter of AUGUSTUS G. S. MANNING, Esq., of No. 7, Inverness-terrace, W.

DEATHS.

June 11, at Bury St. Edmund's, after a short illness, CHAS. GODFREY PRICE, M.A. Oxford, Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, late of Epsibstock, Flintshire, aged 61 years.

June 19, at 5, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, W., CHARLES, son of the late Rev. G. DE SMETH KELLY, Canon Residentiary of York, aged 78.

June 21, at Balcombe Rectory, ROGER, infant son of the Rev. RICHARD G. MEAD.

June 21, at Widney Cottage, Plymouth, ROBERT ANTHONY DARRS JENKINSON, second son of Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., aged 21, accidentally killed.

June 23, at Middleton Cheney, Banbury, JAMES CROOME, Esq., 1, Staple-inn, Holborn, London, M.A., of B.N.C., Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.

June 24, at Tremorvah, Truro, Sir PHILIP PROTHEROE SMITH.

June 24, THOMAS SAVILL, eldest son of the Rev. Canon CARTER, Vicar of Linton, Kent, aged 32 years.

June 24, at the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey, CHARLOTTE DALLS, formerly Miss DALLS, and afterwards the Mistress Superintendent of the Asylum, in her 90th year. She was an inmate of the Asylum for nearly 80 years, having been admitted as a poor orphan girl in November, 1802.

June 26, at Latimer, Lord CESHAM, aged 66.

June 26, at Sexton House, Ely, MARY, widow of the Rev. GEORGE HALL, J.P., in her 62nd year.

June 26, at The Precincts, Rochester, MARY JANE DRAGE, widow of the Rev. William Henry Drage, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester, and eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esq., of Caroline Fort, Dundee, aged 89.

June 27, at Hill Lodge, Enfield, MARIANNE, wife of Sir R. M. STEPHENSON, aged 62.

June 27, at Stepney Rectory, London, E. MAY, infant daughter of the Rev. J. F. KITTO, Rector of Stepney.

June 28, at Rose-hill Villa, Brighton, of consumption, FRANCES MARIANNE, only daughter of the Rev. T. MOSLEY.

June 28, at The Cloisters, Westminster, JAMES TURL, Organist and Master of the Chorists at Westminster Abbey, in his 81st year.

June 28, at 15, St. Stephen's-square, Baywater, MARY ANN, widow of the late Rev. AUGUSTUS ASHILL COVILL, Rector of Great and Little Livermere, Suffolk.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

DELPHI.—This Evening, at 8, RICHELIEU. Mr. Edwin Booth.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—FRENCH PLAYS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8.10, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8.15, MONEY.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PARVENU. At 8, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, DEAF AS A POST. At 8.15, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE VILLAINOUS SQUIRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new aesthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, comedy in one act, SIMPSON AND DELILAH.

SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.30, THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, HUMANITY. Conclude with A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending July 8.

Tuesday, July 4—Great Temperance Fete of the Church of England Temperance Society. Choral Concert by 4,000 voices. Balloon Ascent. Great Fountain Display. Cricket Match. Meetings. E. P. Weston, the celebrated Pedestrian. &c. Thursday, July 6—Great Police Fete (see special advertisement). Mr. J. L. Toole and the Folly Theatre Company. Saturday, July 8—Great Operatic Concert: Madame Fursch-Madi, Mdlle. Bergh, Stahl, Desvignes, Velmi; Signori Frapoli, Lestellier, Pandolfini, Dauphin, and Cologni. Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.

DAILY—Orchestral Concerts (Conductor Mr. August Manns). Company's Military Band (Bandmaster, Mr. H. H. Sibold). Organ (Mr. A. J. Kyte). Dr. Lynn's Magical Entertainment. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink, &c., &c. Admission to Palace, One Shilling daily, Saturday included; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement—Stupendous and Unrivalled Attractions. Paul Martinetti and Troupe in Grand new Comic Absurdity. Grand Variety Entertainment on a scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence. The Aviators, Tanks (newly stocked), Insectarium, &c., are now on view daily. Admission to One and All Entertainments, One Shilling. No extra charges.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE, 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital Two Millions.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.

Henry Hulce Berens, Esq. Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.
By. Bonham-Carter, Esq. Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.
Charles F. Devas, Esq. Beaumont W. Lubbock, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar Bart. John B. Martin, Esq.
Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq. S. Hope Morley, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq. Henry John Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. David Powell, Esq.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq. Henry Vigne, Esq.

MANAGER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—F. J. MARSDEN.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Share Capital at present paid up and invested .. £1,000,000.
Total Funds upwards of 2,941,000.
Total Annual Income over 817,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at MIDSUMMER should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 31st day of July.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Established 1823.

Assets on 31st December, 1881 £5,422,545
Income for the year 1881 469,369
Claims paid to 31st December, 1881 13,040,512
Bonuses hitherto allotted 6,198,991

Expenses of Management, including Commission, about 4 per cent. of Income.
Rates of Premium reduced. Free travelling Limits extended.
Loans granted on security of Policies, Life Interests, and Reversions.

Commission allowed to Solicitors and others on Assurances introduced through their agency.
Policies effected this year will participate in the Bonus on the 31st December, 1884.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal sent on application to the Actuary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, London. — Established 1782.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World.
Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

John Edward Bovill, Esq. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
The Hon. Jas. Byng. Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq.
John Clutton, Esq. Charles Magnay, Esq.
Octavius E. Cooke, Esq., M.P. The Hon. Edwin B. Portman.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq. Charles Rivers, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq. Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq. Wm. James Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Walter Bird, Esq.
Joseph Francis Lecher, Esq.
Charles Day Rose, Esq.

John J. Broomfield, Secretary.
Francis H. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in all parts of the World, on the most favourable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid in discharge of Claims for Losses more than

THIRTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Insurances with this Company expiring at MIDSUMMER will be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they must become Void.
Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE.

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS AND YORK AND GAME FIES; also

ESSENCE OF BEEF, BEEF TEA.

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION: BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS:
11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal Sydney, 1880. Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA

"A most delicious and valuable article.—*Standard*."

PURE COCOA ONLY.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

"Strictly pure."—W. W. FRODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Dinner Sher-ries at 20s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen. Choice Sherry, 30s., 42s., and 48s.

London: 155, Regent-street, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Pure Clarets at 18s., 20s., and 24s. Choice Clarets, 42s., 48s., 60s., and 72s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Sparkling Champagnes at 30s. and 48s. per dozen.

Choice Champagnes, 60s., 72s., and 78s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER'S Choice Old Ports at 42s., 48s., 60s., 72s., and 84s. per dozen.

Port from the Wood, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen.

HEDGES & BUTLER, 155, Regent Street, London, and 30, King's-road, Brighton.

Importers and Bottlers of the pure Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, from the lowest price commensurate with soundness to the most recherché descriptions and esteemed vintages. Originally established A.D. 1667.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Hale Constitu-

tions.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, then these Pills will work wonders. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all those cases of nervous depression in which the vital powers have become so weakened that the circulation has been rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

PULVERMACH'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS,

BELTS, & BATTERIES.

THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained,

from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic 'Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted 'so much attention that an account of its 'value may prove interesting. Shocks are 'not required to develop physiological 'phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the 'laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall 'have long since proved; and it is only to 'the mild continuous voltaic currents that 'we can look for a vast development of 'therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed.,

page 53, by Dr. I. FERRER, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The 'application of the voltaic circuit has 'been largely prescribed, and has become 'a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should 'be worn so as to encircle the part affected 'in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. 'They are regarded by practitioners as a 'valuable and convenient means of applying 'the continuous voltaic current."

PULVERMACH'S CHAIN BANDS.

BELTS, and BATTERIES are the only res-ectro-generators extant, at once portable, simple, and highly efficacious in many ailments. Their extensive restorative power is due to the mild and easily regulated electric currents they so readily evolve.

MR. PULVERMACH, after long years

of perfecting work is now enabled to give such inducements that no one need hesitate a moment to try these wonderful electro-curatives, with which no other electro-generator extant can be compared in effectiveness, portability, cheapness, and simplicity of self-application.

"GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF

RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," is the title of a pamphlet which will repay perusal, and give every sufferer that confidence in PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ELECTRIC APPLIANCES which they deserve.

THIS PAMPHLET will be sent, post-free,

from

J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC

ESTABLISHMENT,

194, REGENT STREET, London, W.

OLDREDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Warranted not to injure Health or Skin. It prevents Baldness and the Hair Turning Grey; Cleanses from Dandruff, Restores when falling off; Strengthens Weak Hair; Causes Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Moustaches to grow; and when used for Children forms the basis of a Magnificent Head of Hair.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 3s. 6d. 6s., and 11s. 22, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

RENÉ'S

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,

Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, Toothache; Colds on, or Tightness of, the Chest, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing; Sprains, Strains, and Bruises; Swollen Glands, Mumps, Swollen, Inflamed, or Tender Feet, Stiffness of Joints, Cramps, Corns and Chilblains.

René's Cure for Rheumatism is made from the prescription of an eminent French Physician, and has now been before the public for upwards of twenty years. It is not a quick remedy, and never fails to afford relief. It softens the ligaments and strengthens the joints, and removes all pains as if by magic.

SPECIMEN OF MANY TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

10, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, London. Gentlemen,—Having for many years known several of the component parts of "René's Cure for Rheumatism," which I always recommend to sufferers as being one of the few genuine patent medicines of the day, it affords me much pleasure to send you an expression of the repeated good opinions I have received of its efficacy. Most of those customers to whom I have supplied it have recommended others to use it. If this is of any use you may publish it.—Yours truly,

H. E. LONGMORE, Registered Chemist by Examination. To Messrs. W. Freeman and Co.

Kept in Stock by all the Wholesale Patent Medicine Dealers in London.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining it, single bottles will be sent, carriage paid, without extra charge, to any address in London or Suburbs, on receipt of remittance; or to any County Address, securely packed, if remittance be sent to the

Depôt Address:

W. FREEMAN and CO., 142, Gower Street, London, W.C.

LATEST NEWS.

We mentioned a fortnight ago a well-founded rumour that a strong difference of opinion existed in the Cabinet with reference to their Egyptian policy. We now know, on unimpeachable authority, that this was actually the fact. A majority of the Cabinet were in favour of adopting vigorous action, but found themselves confronted with the obstinacy of the Prime Minister.

We believe that nothing but a threatened disruption of the Ministry induced Mr. Gladstone to yield the point. We may add that the President of the Board of Trade was opposed, on this occasion, to "peace at any price." Mr. Chamberlain was doubtless much impressed by the attitude taken up by a number of extreme Radicals who sit below the gangway in the House of Commons, and represent the cotton-spinning interest.

The cotton-spinning industry, as Mr. Easton said on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, has no less than £25,000,000 invested in the spinning of Egyptian cotton, while the amount of wages involved is about three and a half millions.

From what we have said above it will be evident that the *Pall Mall Gazette* only exhibits its lack of information when it denies the accuracy of Lord Salisbury's allusion to dissensions in the Cabinet.

Not the least significant incident of the meeting at Willis's Rooms was the exceptionally enthusiastic reception accorded to Lord Salisbury. The rising of Lord Salisbury was the signal for an outburst of unanimous cheering that was again and again renewed. At the end of the proceedings the casual mention of Lord Salisbury's name by the Duke of Sutherland was made the opportunity for three cheers more for the Conservative leader.

On Sunday morning next, July 2nd, Mr. Simon Gibbon, an Equimaux, we believe the only one of his tribe in Priest's Orders in the Church, is announced to preach at St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane, in behalf of his distant mission parish. He is one of the fruits of the late Bishop Field's labours on the coast of Labrador.

We (*Times*) regret to hear that Dr. W. G. Ward, of Northwood-park, and Weston Manor, Isle of Wight, is dangerously ill, and has received the Last Sacraments of the Church of Rome. Dr. Ward was for many years editor of the *Dublin Review*, and was formerly known at Oxford as "Ideal Ward," from his work, *The Ideal of a Christian Church*.

With reference to a paragraph in our last issue concerning the appointment of a Suffragan Bishop for the Diocese of Lichfield, "we are requested to state that we have been misinformed as to the circumstances attending the Bishop of Lichfield's application for a Suffragan Bishop. It was addressed to Lord Beaconsfield more than two years ago, but no definite answer had been received at the time of his death. There is nothing to show that it ever came before the Queen, and, therefore, no reason for supposing that it was refused on the ground of any opinions on Church matters attributed to the Bishop. No application has been made through the present Prime Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Guiteau was hanged at twenty minutes to one to-day.

PARIS, June 30.

A telegram from Constantinople received here announces that the Conference yesterday examined the proposal submitted by Lord Dufferin for a Turkish military intervention in Egypt. The desire was expressed to subject this intervention to such conditions as would in any case prevent it from becoming a Turkish occupation, and from restricting the liberties and independence of Egypt.

Fresh proof has lately been obtained by M. Giboux of the danger in air ex-spired by consumptives. He experimented with four young rabbits of the same litter, and born of healthy parents. Two of them were kept 105 days in a large wooden case, with side gratings, into which was introduced daily a quantity (about 20,000 cubic centimetres) of air ex-spired by animals in a consumptive state. This operation was performed at midday and in the evening, and each time the gratings were kept closed for two hours. In another quite similar case, the two other rabbits were similarly treated, except that the impure air was made to traverse in its way to the case some wadding impregnated with carbolic acid. The rabbits in the first case, before long, showed loss of appetite, intense thirst, listlessness, diarrhoea, and loss of flesh. On being killed, both were found to have tubercles in the lungs, the liver, and the kidneys, those in the lungs being the most advanced, and the upper lobes being chiefly affected. The other couple of rabbits presented nothing abnormal while alive, and no organic alteration was observed in the organs after death. They were eaten without repugnance by the author and his family. Again, observations have been recently made by MM. Gréhaut and Quinquand, both on man and the lower animals, regarding the influence of injuries of the lungs (or of the bronchiæ or the pleural envelope) on the exhalation of carbonic acid. They prove that the amount of this gas exhaled is less where such disorder exists, even where there is fever. Two explanations are conceivable. The pulmonary change might bar the elimination of carbonic acid, which, in that case, would accumulate in the blood, or the injury might have the effect of diminishing the production of carbonic acid by affecting the general nutrition. Experiment favoured the latter hypothesis.

SOCIETY.

By command of the Queen a State Concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Garden Entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by Lady Suffield, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Suffield, Mr. A. P. Cockerell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Clarke, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was present at the Concert, attended by Lady Susan Lealie Melville and Major the Hon. C. Eliot. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice was present, attended by Lady Southampton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn was present, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Adela Larking. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was present, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke. Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Elizabeth of Hesse was present at the Concert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Lieutenant-General Tyrwhitt. Her Royal Highness the Duchess and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace, attended by the Hon. Mary Theiger. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, his Serene Highness Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar; their Highnesses the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane; the Count and Countess Gleichen and the Countess Feodore and Count Edward Gleichen were invited to the Concert.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duc d'Aumale, and the members of the Royal Family, conducted by the Earl of Kenmare, K.P. (Lord Chamberlain), and attended by the Great Officers of State, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in waiting, entered the Saloon shortly before 11 o'clock, when the Concert immediately commenced. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of richest embossed white velvet, festooned over a jupe of pearl-white satin duchesse, richly embroidered in pearls, and looped with a single large white rose and leaves. Head-dress a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds; Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A distinguished company assembled at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan-street, on Saturday, to witness the marriage of Prince Alfonso Doria-Pamfili, Duc d'Avigliano, with the Lady Emily Pelham-Clinton, second daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle. Several of the Prince's relatives and intimate friends came from Italy expressly to be present at the marriage, among whom were Prince and Princess d'Avella, Prince Odescalchi, the Duchess Massimo, the Duke and Duchess de Marino, Count Somaglia, the Marquis and Marchioness Leggani, &c. The service was appointed for eleven o'clock. The bridegroom arrived early with his elder brother, Prince Doria, who acted as best man. The bride, who came with her mother, the Duchess of Newcastle, was received at the church door by her brother, the Duke, and six bridesmaids. The bride, taking her brother's arm, was led to the steps of the sanctuary, followed by her bridesmaids, and the short ceremony at once commenced. The bride wore a beautiful dress. The bodice, trimmed with orange blossoms and long square train falling in graceful folds from the waist, was of white broché, and the petticoat of white satin was draped with Brussels lace, and the garniture of orange blossoms terminated on the left side a little below the waist with a large bunch of the same flowers. In lieu of a wreath she wore sprays of real flowers in her hair, which were covered with a magnificent Brussels lace veil, fastened with diamond bees, the gift of her mother, the Duchess of Newcastle. Her jewels comprised a pearl necklace and large pearl earrings, the gifts of the bridegroom, and pearl and diamond bracelets. She carried a lovely bouquet of choice white flowers. The six bridesmaids were dressed alike in simple and becoming costumes of cream-white Indian muslin and Valenciennes lace, white moire sashes, and pretty small hats to match. Each wore a pearl diamond and coral brooch, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, and the prince's coronet in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of red roses. The Duchess of Newcastle's was a very handsome dress of blue brocade, slightly trimmed with velvet, the jupe being draped with Brussels lace, and white bonnet trimmed to match, with the addition of light blue feathers. Lady Beatrice Lister Kaye wore red and blue striped silk. Lady Howard of Glossop wore dark blue velvet, draped with Oriental brocade, and bows of dark blue satin ribbon; bonnet of the same, with feather of a pale shade of blue. Lady Garvagh wore black satin and lace, her bonnet being also black and nearly covered with steel embroidery. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury's dress was light green satin mervilleux, with cape and bonnet to correspond. The marriage rite was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, and the nuptial mass which followed was celebrated by the Rev. Father Robinson. Afterwards the Duchess of Newcastle and Mr. Hohler received a few relatives and friends at breakfast at their residence in Wilton-crescent, and at half-past two o'clock the Duc and Duchess d'Avigliano started for Rufford Abbey, Mr. Augustus Savile's seat in Nottinghamshire, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of pale grey cashmere, trimmed with blue rows of narrow silver braid; Spanish hat to match. The wedding presents were very numerous, and included some valuable jewels and plate. The duke's gifts to his bride comprised a necklace of two rows of pearls; pearl and diamond bracelet and earrings; pair of large pearl drops; pearl, diamond, and ruby bracelet; pearl, diamond, and sapphire bracelet; pearl and diamond pansy brooch; ruby and diamond ring, earrings, bangle, and crescent brooch; sapphire and diamond bracelet; emerald and diamond pendant; and Russian leather travelling bag, with handsome silver-gilt fittings. Prince Doria presented her with a magnificent diamond tiara; the Duke of Newcastle, a diamond bee brooch with ruby eyes; the Duchess of Newcastle, a set of diamond bees with ruby eyes; Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton, gold bracelet with large pearl in centre, surrounded with diamonds;

Prince and Princess d'Avella, diamond, emerald, and pearl spray; Mr. T. Hohler, diamond earrings.

On Wednesday last, at Westminster Abbey, was celebrated the marriage of the Hon. Alfred Talbot, youngest son of the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, with the Hon. Emily de Grey, eldest daughter of the late Lord Walsingham. The wedding party assembled very soon after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom being accompanied by his brother, Captain the Hon. Walter Carpenter, as best man. The bride came with her aunt, the Hon. Lady Rose, and was received by her six bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of white satin, simply made, and draped with old Brussels lace; a veil of the same exquisite fabric, one corner covering her face, over a wreath of orange blossoms, was fastened with pearl pins. She carried a large bouquet of white flowers. The six bridesmaids were attired alike in dresses of pale lavender-grey gauze and Surah, trimmed with flounces of lace the same colour, a bunch of red roses being placed at the throat. They wore bonnets to match, with the addition of grey and ruby feathers, and carried bouquets of damask roses. The two children wore hats to correspond, and carried baskets filled with roses. Each wore a brooch—the Talbot crest—in gold and enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. Countess Brownlow's dress was of ruby brocade satin, with bonnet to match. Viscountess Castlereagh wore French grey satin and cashmere, with bonnet to correspond. The Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot's toilet was remarkably rich and elegant; it was of deep gold-coloured satin, and the plain trained skirt, edged with a narrow plaiting, was most artistically drawn up on the left side of the front, just above the knee, showing a petticoat of delicate gold and cream brocade, under which was a kilting of pale gold satin; the bodice was trimmed square with cream lace, and the sleeves were full and high on the shoulder, but tight from the elbow to the wrist; her bonnet was covered with pearls, and trimmed above the forehead with white marabout feathers, tipped with gold, a border of two rows of pearls resting on her hair. Each of the above carried a bunch of damask roses, as did many other ladies in the wedding party. The nuptial rite was performed by the Rev. Edward Talbot, Warden of Keble, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Arnold de Grey (brother of the bride), and Canon King. The bride was given away by her brother, Lord Walsingham. The ceremony over, the wedding party repaired to 30, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, where Sir William and Hon. Lady Rose entertained the numerous relatives and friends of both families at breakfast.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Vivian Hussey with Miss Pauline Tagart, only daughter of Mr. Francis Tagart, J.P., D.L., F.L.S., of Old Sneed Park, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, and 199, Queen's-gate, was celebrated by special licence at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, on Wednesday afternoon. The bride wore an unusually handsome dress; the bodice and train were of rich white satin, brocade with silver, the train being untrimmed, and falling straight down in thick plaits from the waist; the petticoat was of white satin duchesse, trimmed with fine point de gaze, the bodice, with high collar, being also ornamented with the same exquisite fabric, and orange blossoms at the throat. She wore a wreath of the same flowers, and tulle veil, fastened with a diamond spray and diamond star. Her other ornaments were a diamond cross and a diamond beetle brooch, and she carried a bouquet. The bridesmaids' beautiful and picturesque dresses were of cream-coloured crêpe de Chine, over petticoats of cream satin, brocade with shaded roses, the bodices being laced over full waistcoats of the brocade; the petticoats were turreted at the edge, and trimmed, as well as the bodices, with coffee lace, a large bouquet of shaded roses being placed on the left shoulder; they wore French hats, trimmed with cream feathers, one being placed under the brim, and shaded roses, and veils of tulle and lace fell from the back, and were fastened to the train. Each lady wore a brooch—a gold har with a ram's head at each end—the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bronze satin fan covered with the same lace as that on her dress, and ornamented with a bunch of roses, also the gift of Mr. Hussey. Two little boys, in sailor costume, followed after the bridesmaids in the bridal procession. Mrs. Tagart's dress was of myrtle-green velvet and satin, with which she wore a bonnet of jet the same colour, trimmed with cream roses, and the strings fastened with diamonds, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white flowers. The bride's travelling dress was of embroidered Indian cashmere, with brown velvet petticoat and bonnet to match.

On the 22nd ult. was celebrated by special licence, in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, the marriage of the Rev. George Herbert Johnson, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and vicar of Crockham, near Edenbridge, Kent, with Miss Amy Caroline Cameron-Galton, daughter of the late Mr. R. Cameron-Galton, of Shalvey Grange, Worcestershire. The bride wore a white satin dress, the skirt being covered with puffs of tulle caught up here and there with bouquets of orange blossoms, and the bodice was also trimmed with flowers; a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil, and a gold necklace to which a large cross was attached; she carried a bouquet of flowers. The bridesmaids' particularly pretty dresses were of pink broché, with a bunch of roses near the throat; overskirts of cashmere of the same colour, the flounces of which were edged with cream silk lace; cream straw hats trimmed with the same lace and roses, and lined with pink brocade, of which their shoes were also made. Each carried a handsome white fan and a bouquet of various flowers. Mrs. Cameron-Galton's handsome dress was of pale mauve satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and bonnet to correspond. Miss Tait wore mouse-coloured satin, with straw bonnet trimmed with velvet of a darker shade. Mrs. Cameron-Galton afterwards received a party of about two hundred relatives and friends, at 12, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place. At five o'clock the newly-married couple left for Folkestone on their wedding tour. The bride's costume de voyage was of mauve cashmere and satin, with Marie Stuart hat to match.

Mrs. Goldsmith gave a musical entertainment on Monday, at which the following well known artists performed: Signor Tosti, Herr Brodsky (violinist), Friaulein Levysen on the piano, Frau Rosa Lucher. Amongst the company present were Mde. Antas, Mde. d'Aschot, whose dress of sky-blue silk,

trimmed with tabs of red fringe, was much admired. Lady Goldsmith wore white satin, the front of the skirt hand-painted; clouds of tulle formed the back; the bodice fastened with a waistband and diamond buckle. Viscountess Bury wore black silk, trimmed with black lace and jet. Mrs. Taylor dead gold satin, trimmed with broché to match. Countess Furstenberg wore crimson satin, the front hand-embroidered in an exquisite design on white in red silk and gold thread. Lady Francis Gordon, a violet velvet coat, trimmed with lace over a satin skirt to match. Mde. Lagenbach in white satin, the front of the skirt embroidered in floss silk; diamond necklace and ornaments in her hair. Countess of Desart black satin dress, with a tunic of black jet; a brooch of diamonds fastened in the front a bunch of natural flowers. Mrs. Frederick Ricardo wore pale grey of soft China crêpe, trimmed with bows of black velvet and little "glands" of gold-coloured fringe. Miss Ricardo pale blue silk skirt, trimmed with a deep flounce, short paniers and bodice of broché blue silk, muslin fichu trimmed with lace, the dress in the style of a Dresden china figure. Mde. Rodevalde wore a dark mahogany-coloured velvet bodice and train over a pale gold shade of brocade satin.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. K estre | L |
| 2. I turbid | E |
| 3. N an | A |
| 4. G ande | R |

NOTE.—Light 2: Heir to the Throne of Mexico. Light 3: Childish form for nurse—Nana Sahib—Zola's notorious novel.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Culverin, Dumfries, Etak, Hero, Hampton Courier, Hadji, Jib, Kiddle-a-wink, Katydid, M. A. E. B., Mac, Mrs. Muma, Noreman, Persevere, Roma, Spero, Two Countesses, Zango, Zulus, and Zenobia.—23 correct, 25 incorrect; total 48.

BRUCE.—We fear it will be impossible to do as you suggest. Curious as it may appear to you, no less than five solvers gave "Emu" for "Elhu."

CULVERIN.—Will you explain your solution in detail? There are some points where we fail to see the applicability of your answer.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 6.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

POEM.

Farewell to my first, when, if ever, they say
Poor mortals may look for a perfect day,
And alas for my second, who waited in vain
For the sunlight to waken her beauty again.

1.

Keep me upon the shelf, for if I come
Within the family, I spoil the home.

2.

Now dust lies thick upon the unused page,
That thrilled the readers of an earlier age.

3.

Throughout three volumes of triumphant crime
I wait, but seize my victim in good time.

4.

"Sunshine of Saint ——— was she called."

The *Athenaeum* says:—"The rumours afloat that the Treasury has granted £30,000 to the National Gallery for buying pictures from Hamilton Palace are premature. No sum has yet (Thursday) been conceded to the trustees for this purpose, but it is to be hoped that nothing less than the above-named amount will be given. Although the collection is not so fine as one as many people suppose, there may be many noble examples which ought not to be let slip."

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Denman, William Mertens, a German compositor, residing at 54, Whitfield-street, was charged with having, on the 15th May, unlawfully printed and published, or caused to be printed and published, in a paper called the *Freiheit*, a scandalous, wicked, immoral, and seditious libel, in the German language, concerning Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, the victims of the assassinations in Phoenix Park, Dublin; and did, in and by the said libel, encourage and endeavour to persuade divers persons unknown, to whom the same was published, to commit the crime of murder in Her Majesty's dominions and elsewhere. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty, and the accused, through the interpreter, said that after that verdict the sword (behind the judge) ought to be taken down as an emblem of justice. Mr. Justice Denman passed sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment. The prisoner asked if it was hard labour. Mr. Justice Denman, in reply, said he had no power to impose hard labour. As the prisoner left the dock he shouted in German, "Now for the social revolution," and descended the stairs.